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TEA MERCHANTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

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EGYPT, CEYLON, ITALY, SICILY,  
RIVIERA, MOROCCO,  
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## ORIENT LINE

*Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.*  
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other Lines.

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CRUISES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

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ORMUZ	15,000	Oct. 31	Nov. 6	Nov. 8
ORAMA	20,000	Nov. 14	Nov. 20	Nov. 22
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ORONSAY	20,000 (1926)	Jan. 9	Jan. 15	Jan. 17
OSTERLEY	12,000	Jan. 23	Jan. 29	Jan. 31
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Managers—ANDERSON, GREEN, & CO., LTD.:  
Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Av., E.C. 3. Branch Offices:  
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Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car,  
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## REAL IRISH TWEEDS AND HANDMADE HOMESPUNS

For outdoor wear everywhere men  
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Materials—selected fabrics that wear  
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Sold in lengths, or in garments tailored  
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6000 ft.

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Substitutes & fancy flours have to give way to BORWICK'S for  
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makes the lightest, and most wholesome cakes and pastry and is economical in use.  
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

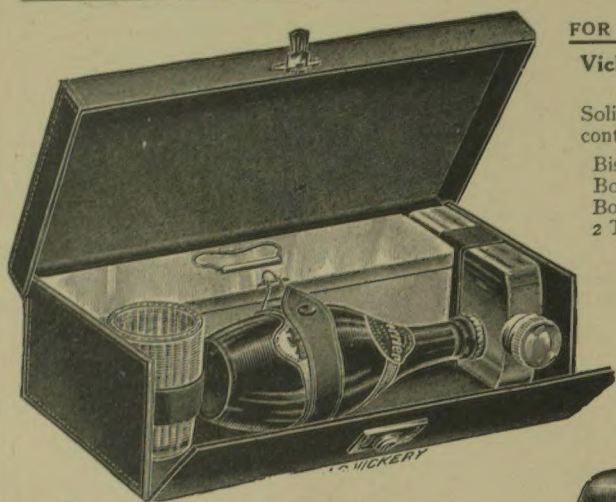
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ESTABD 1795

The Brandy with a Pedigree



## Motoring Requisites

Rugs, Cushions, Flasks, Luncheon Cases, Motor, Vanity and Dressing Cases, Motor Clocks, etc.



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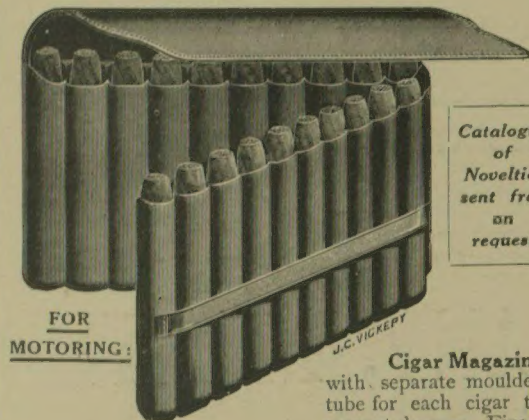
Vickery's popular Snack Case

Solid Leather, and contains:

Biscuit or Sandwich Box, Whisky Flask, Bottle of Perrier and 2 Tumblers.

13½ x 6½ inches.

£5 : 2 : 6



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Cigar Magazine with separate moulded tube for each cigar to prevent damage. Finest Pigskin or Velvet Calf

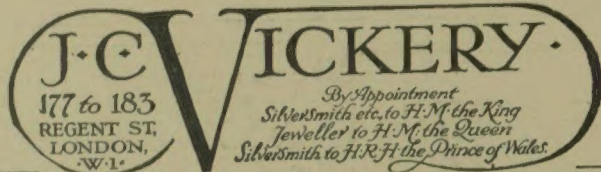
Catalogue of Novelties sent free on request

### FOR MOTORING:

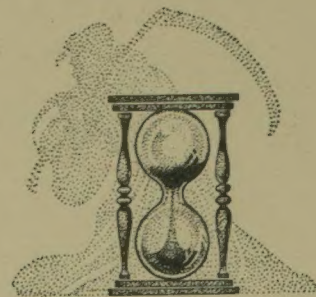
Patent "Lock-up" Flask, holding a full bottle of spirit. Best Electro Plate.

£2 : 15 : 0

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Silversmith etc. to H.M. the King  
Jeweller to H.M. the Queen  
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TO TIME, the old man with the hour glass, men owe thanks for good tobacco. For time alone can mellow the leaf.

## "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

### BLACK PRINT

10's Carton - 8d.

20's Boxes - 1/4

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(Hand Made)

20's Boxes - 1/6

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, Bristol and London.

T.C.9.

Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

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### EXCLUSIVE & ARTISTIC FURNISHING FABRICS

A great variety of new Furnishing materials are now on view in our Show-rooms, together with SPECIMEN WINDOW TREATMENTS.  
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PERIOD AND COLOUR SCHEMES A SPECIALITY.

LOOSE COVERS  
(Cut & Fitted by Experts)

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(By experienced workpeople)

BLINDS  
(Of every description)

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Competent men sent to advise and take instructions.

ESTIMATES FREE.

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What advantages will be theirs if you set aside a fixed sum now! Your son's chosen career made possible—a marriage portion for your daughter! The burden of school fees, too, can be eased. Write for exact particulars of how a child may benefit.

## Scottish Widows Fund

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Only the purest flax yarns are used in the production of these famous linens, which will stand long and hard wear and retain their whiteness.

Particulars of prices and qualities are given in our Household Linen Catalogue, No. 40 D, sent post free.

## ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD.

IRISH LINEN MANUFACTURERS,

LONDON

BELFAST

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## KEEPING FIT is an added FACTOR to BEAUTY

THE woman whose life is given to Social or Business activities is compelled to be concerned not only about her looks, but about her physical fitness.

There is no greater benefactor to the skin than "4711" Eau de Cologne. On emerging from the morning bath, give your whole body a brisk massage with "4711" for 5 or 10 minutes. You will immediately note a healthy, cleansing, tone-producing feeling — a delightful sense of well-being, an added zest to life. "4711" is a perfect preparation for the day's activities—an adorable means for keeping refreshingly fit.

OF ALL DEALERS IN HIGH CLASS  
PERFUMES

2/6, 4/9, 8/9, 14/-, 15/-, 30/- & 56/- per bottle

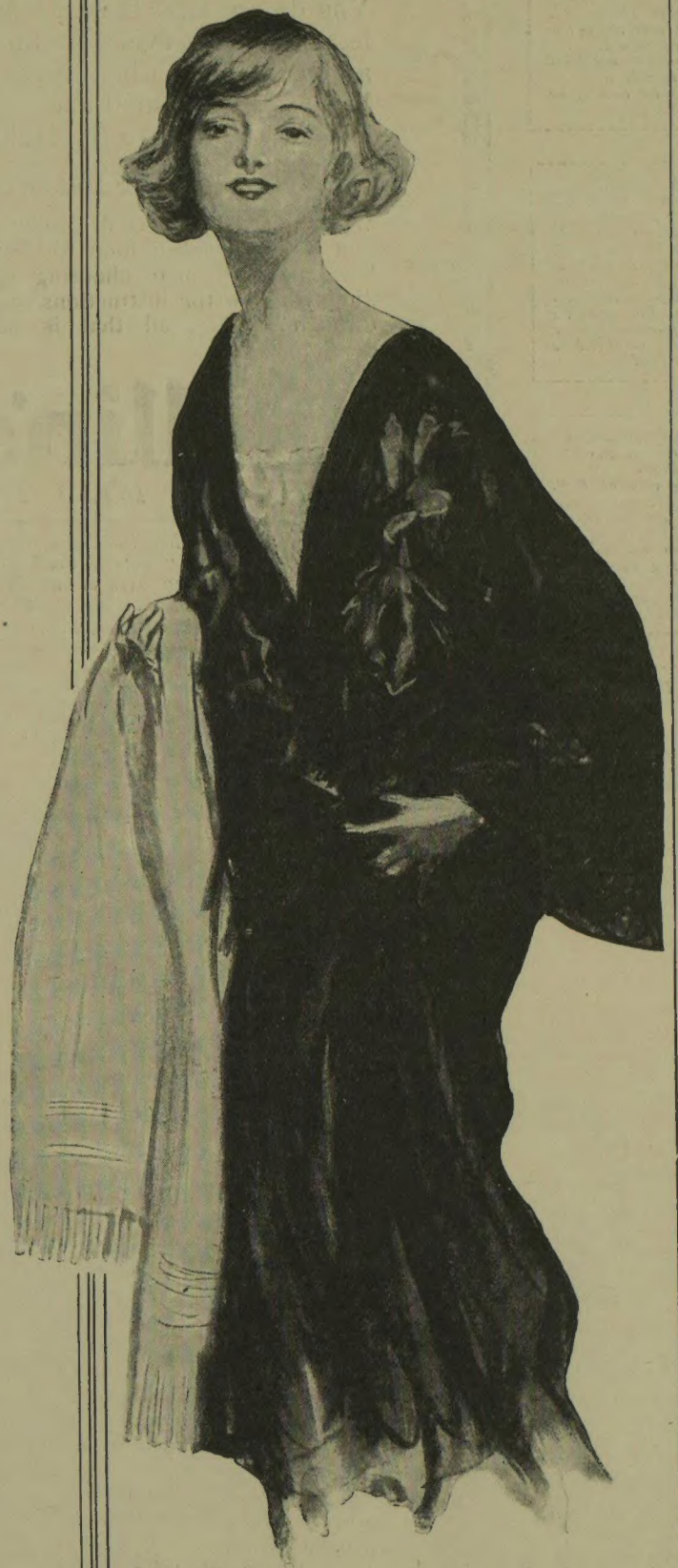


### Companion Aids to Beauty Preparations:

"4711" Bath Salts	"4711" Vanishing Cream
1/6 & 2/6 per bottle	1/- & 2/- each
"4711" Soap	"4711" Cold Cream
2/- Box of 3	1/6 & 2/6 each

For Men Folk

"4711" Shaving Stick (in aluminium case) 1/3



# **& 4711. Eau de Cologne**



### "Letters from Delighted Mothers"

Mrs. W. Davies,  
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"Our little chap Bernard  
was in a very poor way  
when I commenced to buy  
Mellin's Food. He weighed  
only 2 ozs. over the 14 lbs.  
at a twelve-month. He  
has now nearly completed  
his 13th month, and, on  
weighing him to-day, he  
is just 17 lbs."

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"My baby son has been fed  
exclusively on Mellin's  
Food from the age of six  
months, and I am de-  
lighted with his steady,  
healthy progress, and vig-  
orous ways. Everyone tells  
me he is a splendid boy. I  
feel this is a great tribute  
to Mellin's Food."

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House, Alvanley, near  
Warrington.  
"My baby was at first  
breast fed, but was a poor  
wee mite, and made no  
headway. He is a fine  
big boy now, and weighs  
21 lbs. at six months.  
He has had nothing but  
Mellin's Food, used exactly  
as instructed."

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"Baby has been taking  
Mellin's Food for some time,  
the doctor advising it after  
she had been ill. She had  
been very constipated from  
birth, but after using  
Mellin's Food for three  
days, her bowels became  
regular and have con-  
tinued so. She is putting  
on flesh rapidly, and is  
more contented than ever."

## Happy Babies

You do not have to wait long to see the results of right feeding. A peevish, fretful baby soon becomes happy and contented when given Mellin's Food. If your baby is not satisfied and comfortable after being fed, it would be wise to try Mellin's Food.

### The Ideal Food from Birth Onwards.

When mixed as directed, Mellin's Food is so perfectly balanced that it is the ideal food for babies from birth. You will not have the problem of choosing another food as baby progresses. Simply follow the instructions, and baby will always have, right through infancy, all that is necessary for healthy all-round development.

## Mellin's Food

THE FOOD THAT FEEDS

A Free Sample of Mellin's Food, together with a very informative booklet, "How to Feed the Baby" (New Edition), will be sent free on application. Please state baby's age, and write Dept. E, 181, Mellin's Food, Ltd., London, S.E.15.

Mellin's Food Biscuits give the most satisfactory results during weaning, whether a babe has been hand reared or breast fed. Sold in hermetically sealed boxes at 2/9 by all Chemists. Sample sent on receipt of 6d. by Mellin's Food, Ltd.

Obtainable of all Chemists

The Mother of the baby  
whose photograph is  
reproduced here writes:

"I am delighted with the  
result of Mellin's Food for  
my baby. He is 12 months  
old, and weighs 31lb. Since  
I started Mellin's Food he  
has improved wonderfully.  
He walks and is very firm  
on his legs, and is always  
very happy."

Mrs. Gill,  
41, Stone Barton, Plympton,  
S. Devon.

Baby "Bertie"  
Gill.



## RELIABLE FURS

Our Fur Department contains a variety of leading novelties from Paris, together with models exclusively designed by our own artists.

A beautiful Restaurant Wrap worked from selected white Russian Ermine skins, finished with fringe of tails, lined rich Crêpe-de-Chine.

Price 275 Gns.

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Price 45 Gns.

Also in Natural Musquash,  
Price 45 Gns.

Also in Sable dyed Squirrel.  
Price 98 Gns.

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SNELGROVE**  
JERSEY, LIMITED  
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## Delightful Crepe-de-Chine LINGERIE

CRÊPE-DE-CHINE has always been the most popular silk for Lingerie, and for the new Autumn styles it has been used to an even greater extent than hitherto. The ATTRACTIVE CAMI-KNICKERS here illustrated are entirely hand made in good quality crêpe-de-Chine, trimmed hand embroidery and hemstitching, and finished with hems of contrasting colours. In Pink, Sky, Helio, Ivory, 52/6

Write for a copy of our Autumn Catalogue de luxe, it will be sent free on application.

DICKINS & JONES, LTD., W.1.





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WORLD-RENOUNDED IRISH LINENS.

## Inexpensive Lingerie



C270. Pyjamas in a silk and wool mixture which combines the warmth of wool with the comfort of silk. Jumper shape V neck & small turn-back collar. Colours: Pink, Blue, Mauve.

Price  
29/9



C 296. Cami-Knickers, new shape in crêpe-de-Chine, trimmed ecru colour washing net and fine embroidered design. Colours: Ivory, Sky, Pink, Jade, Cyclamen.

Price  
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THE LINEN HALL

ROBINSON &amp; CLEAVER LTD

REGENT STREET

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## Tales of Kroppman

LUCK and Judgment.—Some fellows say that a good razor is just a matter of luck. So it is if it's a KROPP. It's a matter of VERY GOOD luck and a matter of VERY GOOD judgment too.

When you buy a KROPP your luck's well in, and as for judgment, your wisdom would have Solomon guessing right into the night. So—if you're wise—Buy a KROPP for CONTENTMENT.

In Case. Black Handle, 10/6; Ivory Handle, 18/-



**KROPP**  
ALL-BRITISH

From all Hairdressers,  
Cutlers, Stores, &c.

Send post-card for a copy of  
"Shaver's Kit," Booklet No. 60.  
Wholesale only: OSBORNE  
GARRETT & Co., Ltd.,  
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AT the Paris offices of "The Illustrated London News," "The Sketch," "The Sphere," "The Tatler," "Eve," "The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News," 13 and 15, Rue Taitbout, Boulevard des Italiens, there is a comfortable reading-room where current and back copies of all the "Big Six" publications may be read. In addition, advice and information will gladly be given free of charge on hotels, travel, amusements, shops, and the despatch of packages to all countries throughout the world.

## PURE CASHMERE KNITTED SPORTS SUIT

(as sketch)

consisting of self coloured Polo jumper and skirt and coat in broken check design. ~ In attractive colours.

Skirt Price  
84/-

Coat Price  
6½ Gns.

KNITTED HAT bound with leather with adjustable brim 37/6

WOOLLEN LEGGINETTES 39/6

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Sent on approval

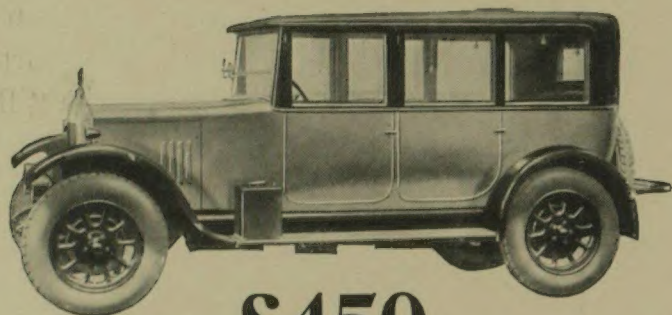


## Luxury at Small Cost

**L**IGHT, airy, roomy and very comfortable. Four doors and plenty of room for four or five people. Fittings and finish are first class. "Standard" reliability and ease of control.

*The All British*  
**Standard**

14 h.p. "Pall Mall" Saloon



**£450**

*Dunlop Balloon Tyres.*

11 h.p. Models from £225

14 h.p. Models from £365

*Dunlop Cord Tyres (Balloon or Standard).*

*Send for particulars.*

The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.  
London Showrooms: 49, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

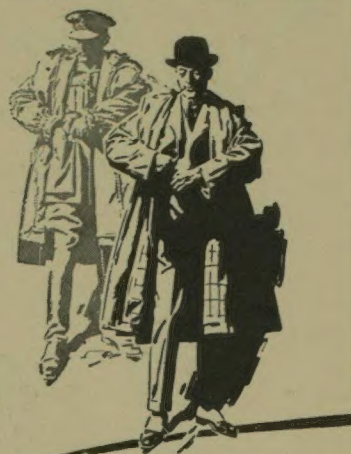
*Agents everywhere.*



Registered  
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"COUNT · THEM · ON · THE · ROAD"

**OLYMPIA, STAND 106**



### We Made Your Thresher Trenchcoat

and satisfied you and thousands of other officers with the best weathercoat the war produced.

The same quality of Tailoring, the same quality of Material is offered you now in a series of winter overcoats ready for immediate wear.

#### Write for Folder "D"

giving details of a wide selection of ready-to-wear Overcoats.

6 Gns. TWO PRICES ONLY. 9 Gns.

*Write  
to-day*

Patterns of materials on request. Coats sent on approval; state size of chest, and approximate height.

**THRESHER  
& GLENNY,**

152-153, STRAND, W.C.2.

*Next Somerset House.*

READ AND KEEP . .

## "The Sketch"

*Every Wednesday,*

**ONE SHILLING.**

## Unique Series of JIG-SAW PUZZLES BY THE FAMOUS ARTIST CHLOE PRESTON.

Made in Satin Walnut, on the Interlocking System. 12 Designs in Colour

100-Piece Puzzle . . . . 4/- post free.

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**NOW READY.**

*Third Series of the Famous "BONZO" Series of Jig-Saw Puzzles.*

**NOW READY.**

### Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Olivers, &c.

Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E. 1.

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Please send me One Anaglyph Viewing-Mask. I enclose stamps [Three halfpence, Inland; or Twopence-halfpenny, Foreign] to cover Postage

Name .....

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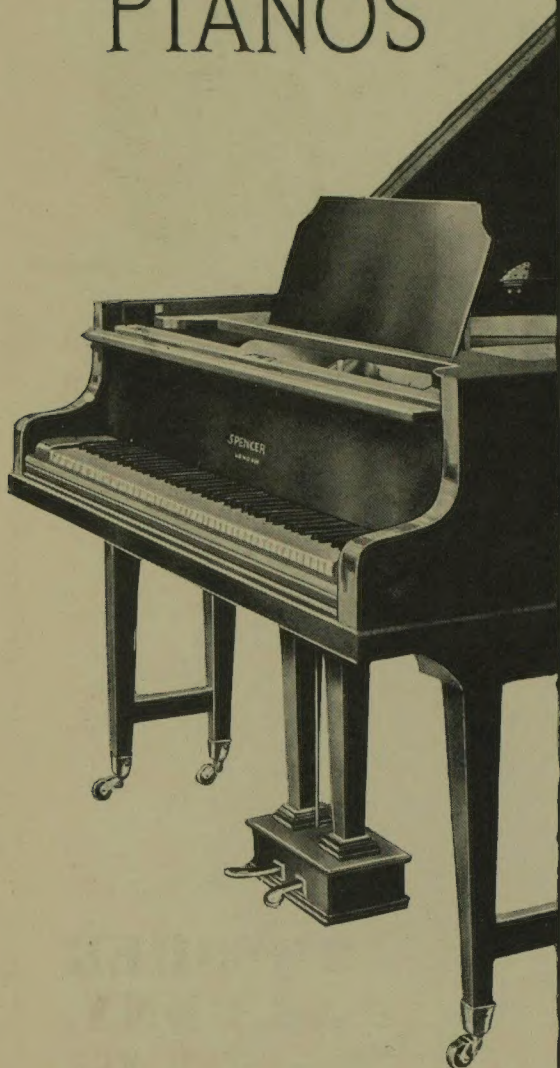
To **THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,**  
I.L.N. 17.10.1925. (ANAGLYPH) 15, ESSEX STREET, LONDON, W.C.2



**LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S  
AIREDALES**  
The Best Remedy  
against Cat Burglars  
Specially Trained for house protection against burglars; best guards for ladies living or walking alone; safe children, not quarrelsome; from 10 Gns. 1 pup, 5 gns. 1 large selection on view daily. Trains every 15 mins. from Waterloo. "Clock House," Weybridge (near Brooklands) Surrey, Tel. Byfleet 274



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Famous throughout the world for glorious Tone, responsive Touch and thorough Construction.

When you buy a Piano, see that it bears the name 'SPENCER'—renowned in the history of piano-making for well over forty years. There is a Spencer to suit your every need—from the sturdy School Model in Oak to the exquisitely designed Baby Grand for Drawing-Room or Studio. A postcard will bring you a beautifully illustrated Art Catalogue. Write for it to-day.

**MURDOCHS**

*The Great Piano House*  
461 Oxford Street  
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## WARM OVERCOATS

are regarded with something like horror by many men, because they associate warmth with burdensome weight.

How different is the view of the man who wears a

## BURBERRY OVERCOAT

His warm coat, made from the finest wool materials, is practically weightless, certainly no heavier than many Summer coats, yet what luxurious warmth it provides!

Burberry-proofed, it keeps him perfectly dry when it rains—and it doesn't soak up rain, so its weight never increases.

And as for comfort, well the Burberry Overcoat is almost weightless, naturally ventilating, and completely protective... there's only the question of design, and that rests with the wearer, because at Burberrys there are

**Never Less than 10,000  
Coats to Choose from**

*Catalogue and Patterns Post Free.*

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Model  
A 1677



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105-107-109 OXFORD ST. W.



THESE Hunting Hats, smart, correct and perfect in fitting, embody those same qualities of comfort, durability and strength which for over a century have maintained the name of Henry Heath in the forefront as Men's Hatters.

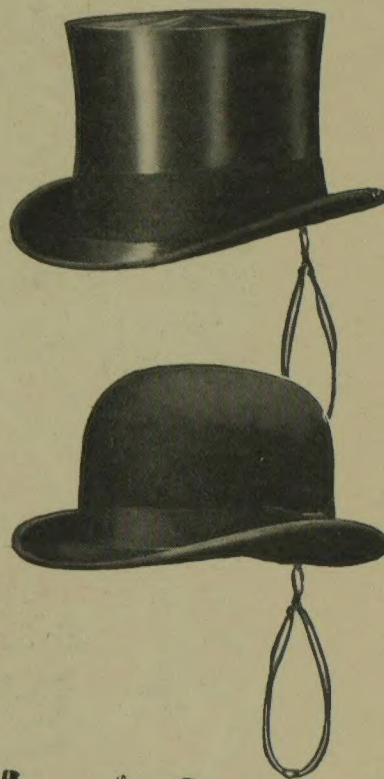
Silk - - - 50/-  
Felt - - - 32/6  
Felt, Pull-Over 42/-  
Hunting Caps 50/- 55/-

(Fitted with Safety Head Linings.)

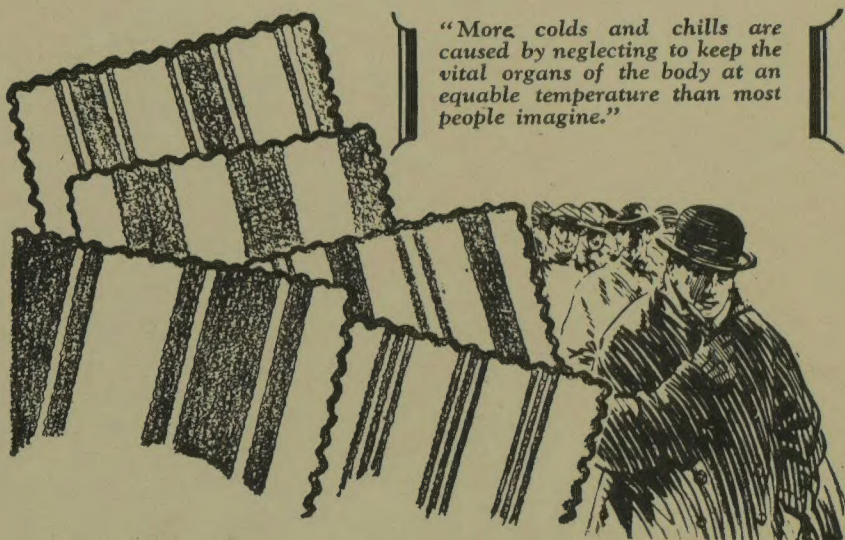
*Agents throughout the Kingdom.*

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

A selection of hats will be forwarded on approval.



"More colds and chills are caused by neglecting to keep the vital organs of the body at an equable temperature than most people imagine."



**—and 75 others  
just as smart and warm**

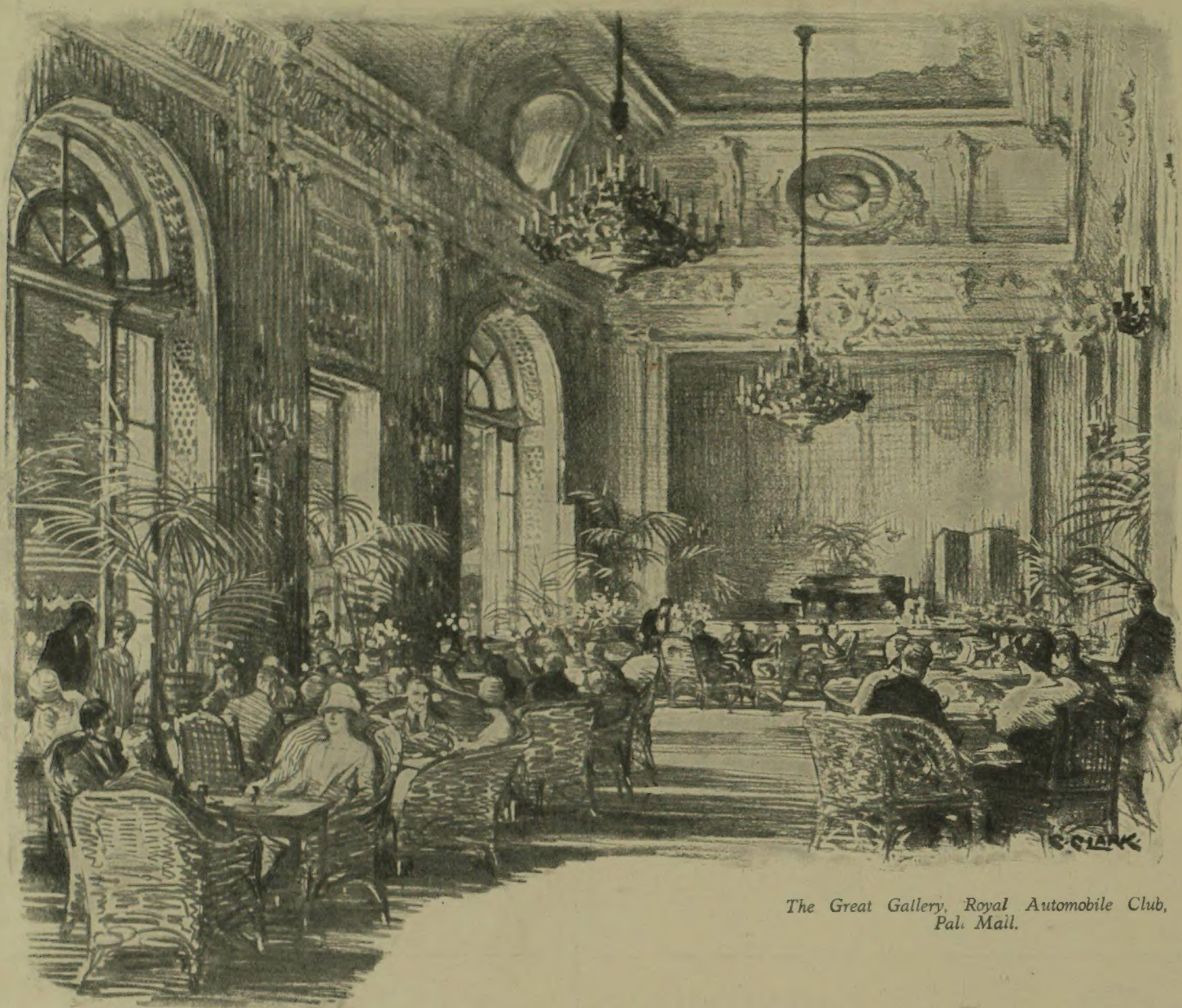
THE IDEA that a warm shirt must be thick and unsuitable for wear with smart clothes is definitely dispelled by the handsome "Kingsway" Shirt. The material from which this shirt is made contains a very high percentage of wool, is no thicker or rougher than a good cotton shirt, wears much longer and is guaranteed unshrinkable. Above are five of the 80 handsome patterns in the "Kingsway" range. Buy a "Kingsway" shirt to-day. There is a dealer in your locality.

*Made by John Fulton & Co., Ltd., Belfast.*

**The KINGSWAY**  
WARM - **SHIRT**  
AND SMART  
**—13/6—**  
*In 80 Different Patterns*



## FAMOUS SPORTING CLUBS OF THE WORLD



*The Great Gallery, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall.*

**H**OW many of the thousands of members who visit London for the Motor Show realise, when they are enjoying the social amenities of the Royal Automobile Club, how much it has contributed to the practical side of their motoring pleasure.

In strolling round the varied exhibits at Olympia and examining the newest models all beautifully appointed, comfortable, convenient, with mechanism most reliable—it is hard to believe that only 25 years ago the Royal Automobile Club organized the first important test of motor vehicles, the 1,000 miles trial run to Edinburgh and back. Strange looking cars they were. They were called horseless carriages and they looked it; high-seated, almost springless, quite without protection. A journey in one of these marvels of mechanical ingenuity was an adventure.

Since that first momentous trial, the Royal Automobile Club's influence over motoring, both as a pastime and an industry, has proved one of the most potent factors in bringing the automobile to its present high state of efficiency and in safeguarding the interests of motorists throughout the world.

*Since 1627 the Clubman's Whisky, chosen for its unswervingly high standard of quality, has been John Haig.*



*By Appointment.*

# John Haig

THE FATHER OF ALL SCOTCH WHISKIES  
ESTABLISHED 1627

ISSUED BY JOHN HAIG & CO., LTD., DISTILLERS, MARKINCH, FIFE, AND KINNAIRD HOUSE, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.1  
Incorporating Haig & Haig, Ltd.



# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1925.

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A BREAK IN THE DAILY ROUTINE OF NAVAL AVIATION: HOW A "MOTHER" SHIP OF SEAPLANES PICKS UP ONE OF HER BROOD THAT HAS HAD A "TUMBLE": A TYPICAL INCIDENT OF AN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER'S WORK.

Aircraft-carriers have become an important class in the modern British Navy, and our drawing illustrates the kind of duty they are occasionally called upon to perform when one of their charges comes to grief. It shows H.M.S. "Eagle" standing by to rescue a crashed torpedo plane. The cutter in the fore-

ground has taken over a rope from the "Eagle," and the crew of the boat are engaged in making it fast to the engine (the only part of the wrecked seaplane worth salving), which is already submerged beneath the surface of the sea.

DRAWN BY C. E. TURNER FROM A SKETCH BY AN EYE-WITNESS. (COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.)





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN connection with the play about Gauguin and the South Sea Island, I see that a lady writer has been explaining that all this is meant to illustrate the principle of the privilege of genius. She is good enough to say that morality may be all very well for common and conventional people, but that artists of this original type must be permitted a more original code. Like most remarks of the more audacious and advanced type, it has been said so many times that most of us are a little tired of it by now. Our Early Victorian grandmothers wrote it in their albums and elegant commonplace books as an apology for Byron. Probably the ancient Roman ladies, touched by the *video meliora*, employed it as a consolation to Ovid. What is really curious is that this defence of the unconventional should have become so complete a convention without anybody pointing out the particular holes in it. For there are at least two very gaping holes in it. One is of the sort called practical; the other is of the sort called theoretical—and, like many theoretical things, is probably the more practical of the two.

To begin with, anybody of common-sense can surely see that it is sheer madness to announce that anyone may become an anarchist by becoming an artist, or pretending to become an artist. To announce that you have a soft job for a genius will not suddenly produce a race of geniuses. It will only produce a rush of people who are quacks enough to say they are geniuses, or fools enough to think they are. It would be dangerous enough in any case to call publicly on such people to call public attention to themselves. When we add to that a promise that they will hear of something to their advantage, an unlimited license to do as they like in any human relation, the vista of events becomes quite wild and pantomimic. Anybody advertising for an original artist in that way would have the streets round his house blocked for miles with all the fools in the world, ranging from raving lunatics to the very dullest sort of dunces. The principle as laid down is not only intrinsically immoral as applied to real genius, but the chances are that it would never be applied to real genius at all. Its true name is Ducdame, an invocation to call fools into a circle. Most of us have been once or twice in that sort of circle, for most of us have been fools, or advanced thinkers, in our time. And those who have been there will know what I mean when I say that, while there are stupid people everywhere, there is a particular minute and microcephalous idiocy which is only found in an intelligentsia. I have sometimes fancied that, as chilly people like a warm room, silly people sometimes like a diffused atmosphere of intellectualism and long words.

No; if the lady really wishes to reserve moral license for original people, the only possible chance would be to put it exactly the other way. Suppose she were to say: "Lofty and distinguished intelligences

can be trusted to keep the moral law; they perceive that the sacrifice is worth while, and the reward rich though remote. But we must not be too hard on the more vulgar and prosaic people; they must be allowed their low pleasures; and when we come to the really stupid and stunted type, it is sheer cruelty to judge it harshly in its moral lapses.

"The idiot, whether in the old Greek or the modern English sense, may plead privilege for his private morality, even if it is private immorality. His example does not shake the State like the fall of a great poet; his personality is so inconsiderable and even tiresome that he will do no harm to anyone but himself. Let it be agreed, then, that genius must be moral, but that imbecility can be as immoral as it likes."

Now if the lady talked like that she might really separate the sheep from the goats. For if, after that speech, a man turned up and said, "Please I am an

we may assure the immoralist that his immoral license would not go where he wants it to—to the really undeserving genius.

But there is another respect in which this questionable sentiment may be questioned. It may well be maintained that it really is true that the artist is less and not more in need of such privilege than other people. An artist might almost be defined as a person who can get good out of wine without even drinking it, or out of gold without ever spending it. He has therefore really much less excuse than anybody else if he cannot use the wine except to get drunk with, or cannot get the gold without stealing it. A very much stronger case could be made out for pardoning the stupid man who cannot appreciate the wine until it is inside him, where the beauty of its colour is less equally appreciated. A pleasing parable might even be written about an artist who was reluctant to partake of his luncheon at all because of the beauty of the objects that must vanish from his sight down his throat. Or take the parallel example of jewellery. It is true that the artist is not generally encouraged to be a thief, but only to be a liar, traitor, an enemy of the code of honour, and so on. Property is a more serious matter than marriage—in a plutocracy. The same newspaper authorities who encourage him to run away with his neighbour's wife would by no means encourage him to run away with his neighbour's wife's tiara. But, taking the case of jewels for the sake of argument, it is at least very arguable that the artist can get more out of seeing them for five minutes than the capitalist out of owning them for five years; and the burglar very naturally acts on the philosophy of the capitalist. And as the artist gets a great deal of concentrated pleasure out of all sorts of things that nobody else notices, I cannot for the life of me see why he should also have a license to go hunting for pleasures that nobody else is allowed.

That an artist might have more fun if he were lawless is obvious; so might

anybody else. That an artist could produce better art because he was lawless is very far from being obvious and very far from being proved. I should not admit in any case that the aesthetic consideration could determine the ethical; but as a matter of fact it is not easy even to determine the aesthetic. If there is a sort of proverb about frustrated singers who die with all their music in them, there is at least an equally plausible sort of proverb about those who learn in suffering what they teach in song. But whatever be the truth about these difficult matters, the truth about the maxim under discussion is a very simple matter. To issue a special permit to poets and painters to defy society is to make the same mistake twice over. First, it is issuing the license to the people who do not need it; and, secondly, it is designing it specially for the people who will not get it.



TRANSPLANTED—BUT NOT TO THE UNITED STATES, LIKE WARWICK PRIORY: AN OLD SUFFOLK HOUSE (FIFTEENTH OR SIXTEENTH CENTURY) REMOVED FROM KERSEY AND RE-ERECTED AT BURES.

In our last issue we illustrated the demolition of the Priory, Warwick, the materials of which are to be taken to the States for use in a building for the Virginian Historical Society, and in our number for August 16, 1924, we gave photographs of an old Tudor mansion, High-Low House, Ipswich, re-erected on American soil. In sending us the above photograph, the Hon. H. R. C. Balfour writes: "The foreman (Mr. W. F. Diaper, of Ipswich) who carried out the work of taking 'High-Low House' from Ipswich to America, and rebuilding it for Mr. I. N. Phelps Stokes at Greenwich, Conn., has removed an old timbered house for us and rebuilt it here at Bures. It was originally built between 1480 and 1520 at Kersey, Suffolk, and has been re-erected here (about ten miles from its old home) exactly as it stood in Kersey, with the addition of an annexe in character."

Photograph by Courtesy of the Hon. H. R. C. Balfour.

imbecile and I want to be immoral," there is some chance that he really *might* be an original character. If a man were to say, "I wish to be wicked because I am stupid and stunted and a commonplace person," we might be disposed to guess that the person was also a personality. Whether it was irony or impudence or merely innocence, there would be something about it interesting and unusual. That would be the real tip for finding the genius, so far as there is any way of finding him. It would be to advertise for a fool, and hope for a genius with a sense of humour. But to advertise solemnly for the genius, and bribe him with unlimited loot of the social laws, is to be entirely lacking in a sense of humour. So that, to begin with, there is a highly practical objection to this well-worn immoralist maxim, even from the point of view of those who utter it. People say that our indiscriminate charity does not go to the really deserving poor, so

## OUR ANAGLYPHS.

Readers who have not yet obtained one of the special masks for viewing our Anaglyphs in stereoscopic relief may do so by filling up the coupon on page 728, and forwarding it with postage stamps value three-halfpence (Inland) or twopence-halfpenny (Foreign), addressed to "The Illustrated London News" (Anaglyph), 15, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.



# AT HOME AND ABROAD: RECENT EVENTS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VVE. SCHMITT, L.N.A., C.N., FARRINGTON, AND TOPICAL.



THE "MAKER" OF FRENCH MOROCCO LEAVES THE SCENE OF HIS MEMORABLE ADMINISTRATION: MARSHAL LYAUTEY (L.) BIDDING FAREWELL TO SULTAN MULAY YUSUF AT RABAT



THE ENGLISH BRIDGE AT SHREWSBURY WHICH IS BEING REPLACED BY A MODERN STRUCTURE: DEMOLITION WORK IN PROGRESS.



THE UNVEILING OF THE TONBRIDGE SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE STANDING BEFORE THE GATE OF REMEMBRANCE.

The resignation of Marshal Lyautey as Resident-General in the French protectorate of Morocco since 1912 was announced on September 28. The protectorate has been described as "the creation of his genius." He is now nearly seventy-one, and for some time has suffered from ill-health. He was first sent to Morocco in 1907. On October 7 the British Colony of Casablanca presented him with a silver salver as a token of their respect and admiration. At Fez, Rabat, and Casablanca there were official farewell ceremonies.—The English Bridge at Shrewsbury, which displaced the old stone bridge in 1774, is being demolished, and will



THE KRUGER CENTENARY IN PRETORIA: THE FAMOUS PRESIDENT'S TOMB, OVER WHICH DURING THE CELEBRATION WERE FLOWN THE DUTCH REPUBLICAN COLOURS.



SHOWING THE BEAUTIFUL TAPESTRY WHICH HAS BEEN HUNG TO COVER THE BOARDING ERRECTED DURING THE REPAIRS: THE ALTAR IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

be replaced by a modern structure.—The reconciliation of Dutch and British in South Africa was emphasised by the celebration at Pretoria, on October 10, of the birth centenary of President Kruger. A new statue of him was unveiled by General Hertzog, and a wreath was placed on it, on behalf of the King, by the Governor-General, the Earl of Athlone.—The Tonbridge School War Memorial commemorates 415 boys and three masters who fell in the war.—The boarding which has had to be erected round the altar in St. Paul's Cathedral, during repairs, has now been covered with some remarkably fine tapestry 50 ft. high.



# BUDDHA'S LIFE "SCREENED": THE FIRST GERMAN FILM MADE IN INDIA.



THE LOVE ROMANCE OF GAUTAMA (WHO AFTERWARDS BECAME KNOWN AS THE BUDDHA): A MAGNIFICENT FILM SCENE, ENACTED IN INDIA, SHOWING THE YOUNG PRINCE AND HIS BRIDE, RIDING ON A RICHLY CAPARISONED ELEPHANT, IN THEIR WEDDING PROCESSION.



THE HERO OF THE BUDDHA FILM: A YOUNG INDIAN ACTOR, HIMANSU RAY, AS PRINCE GAUTAMA IN EARLY LIFE.



THE HEROINE OF THE BUDDHA FILM: A YOUNG INDIAN ACTRESS AS GAUTAMA'S WIFE, WHO BECAME ONE OF HIS FIRST CONVERTS.

A striking screen play based on the life of Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, has lately been produced by the Emelka Film Company, of Munich, one of the chief cinematograph undertakings in Germany. The production is notable for the fact that the pictures were made entirely in British India, by special permission of the Government, and this was the first occasion on which a German film company had been allowed to work there. The leading rôle, that of Prince Gautama (afterwards the Buddha), was played by a young Indian actor named Himansu Ray. The film was directed by Mr. Franz Osten, with the assistance of various well-known authorities on Indian life and the Buddhist religion. The

historical facts about Gautama and the dates of his birth and death are variously given, but it is generally agreed that he was born in the sixth century and died, about the age of eighty, in the fifth century B.C. He is said to have been a son of King Suddhodana, of Kapilavastu, near the borders of Oudh and Nepal. His father, believing that love would cure his melancholy moods, married him at an early age to a beautiful princess named Yasodhara, who bore him a son, and with whom he lived in luxurious seclusion for twelve years, until he was thirty. Then he left his home and set forth to preach the new faith, but later he returned to his wife, who became one of his first converts.



## A SACRED CAR DRAWN BY 6000 HINDU DEVOTEES FOR 26½ HOURS.



DRAGGED A MILE IN 26½ HOURS BY A CONCOURSE OF HINDUS: A HUGE PAGODA-LIKE CAR, FRONTED BY FIGURES OF HORSES, AND CONTAINING A SACRED IMAGE FROM A TEMPLE AT KUMBAKONAM.

This photograph illustrates one of the remarkable street festivals associated with Hindu religion, in which enthusiastic worshippers acquire merit and escape the consequences of wrong-doing by dragging along a huge car containing a venerated image. The procession here shown took place at Kumbakonam (or Combaconum) in the Madras Presidency, one of the most sacred towns in southern India. The

great structure seen in the centre of the picture is known as the Chitrai car of the Sri Sarangapani Swami temple, and it is seen just moving from its place at eight o'clock in the morning of May 15, drawn by a concourse of devotees who numbered about six thousand. The car reached its destination, a mile away, at 10.30 a.m. on the following day. Similar festivals take place elsewhere.



# The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

## THE BUSHEL OF THE "HAS-BEEN."

SHE has just died. Forgotten. In John Parker's earlier "Who's Who in the Theatre" you may find her name—and a half-page—full of parts which she had played. Now you would hardly guess who she was. Not much talent she had, but great beauty. Long before the time of picture-postcards you found her photograph in all the illustrated papers, and hawkers sold copies of it. No bachelor chambers of the *jeunesse dorée* were complete without her likeness on the mantelpiece. Old "bucks" with pride showed you miniatures: "A Juno, my dear Sir, and the coils of a Medusa." Poets burst into song over her. To be seen with her at supper, *chez Epitau* in the Haymarket—where now Justerini and Brooks are established—was the high-water mark of "the swim." London was at her feet. Europe too; in Paris she was as famous as Cora Pearl; in Berlin

Tempest was away for years, yet hardly a day passed without a mention of her name and her art. No one goes to Monte Carlo without trying to get a glimpse of the evergreen fair Lily. If to-morrow Mabel Love, who for years has enjoyed her life in *buen retiro*, were to be announced, all London would flock to see her; and sweet Ellaline Terriss has but to show her lovable girlish face in a first-night audience, when pit and gallery rise in rousing welcome. But she of whom I speak, as a kind of warning example, was known only for her beauty; she did not live in the mind of the people. She had done nothing brilliant or outstanding: a well-known man about town, who was famous for his scathing witticisms, said of her: "She lives on her photographs—and they are apt to get out of date!" So did she. How it happened, no one knows—perhaps no one cared. None of us is indispensable; one goes, more come. Survival is the prerogative of the elect.

Then came an unexpected sequel. A colleague came to me and said: "I ask you to help me in a good cause. You remember Miss X?" "Shades of my youth, did I not!" and for a moment I became dithyrambic. "Well, she has fallen on bad days. She lives miserably in her little house in a backwash of Bayswater. I want to get up a matinée for her—she has the brokers in—let us go and see her." We did. The aspect still haunts me. She sat at a table, old and wizened, and that table was strewn pell-mell with a quantity of cuttings, reminiscences of past glories. She hardly got up to greet us. She was inert. She mumbled a few words. It seemed as if her jaws would not work. We gently spoke of our mission. She stammered something in reply. She said something of kindness and gratitude; also something about ill-health and weakness. We humoured her. We would do all the spade-work. She would be surrounded with stars.

All we asked of her was to recite a little monologue. My

colleague would write it. Five minutes all told. That roused her a little. "I think I could," she said, still haltingly and indistinctly.

"What is it?" I asked—though I guessed—as we came away sadly.

"You know—coke!"

"Good lord! but then it's love's labour lost."

"You never can tell," he said, linking Shaw to Shakespeare.

The matinée was duly organised. We had made up a fine programme; persuasion had brought shining names; my colleague sent her his monologue, a capital social skit, the very thing for the occasion.

We had a rehearsal and we found a different woman. Niobe all smiles. She was young again;

fatigue and lines had disappeared; she was full of vim and hope. She recited; and we said: "If you bring it over like that, you will at once revive your



A FAMOUS NEWCOMER TO MUSICAL COMEDY: MISS PEGGY O'NEIL IN THE TITLE-RÔLE OF "MERCENARY MARY," AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME.

they unharnessed her carriage; in Vienna, Strauss—the great Johann—once gave up his bâton and danced "The Blue Danube" with her. She was the friend of kings and princes. There was no reason to suppose that she was facile of morals—but she was an excellent conversationalist and witty. Epigrams were in fashion then, mainly under the dazzling influence of Oscar Wilde. She could coin them as easily as he.

About her inner life little was known. Sometimes she was seen in the Park with a little cherub—you could wager, a miniature edition of herself. But she staved off any question as to the "dear little thing," saying: "I'm fond of little children—they tell the truth!" Useless to go any further; her reticence barred the way. Now this very aloofness gave currency to endless tales of love-affairs. Scurrilous society papers harvested on her. She did not mind, and, a very business-like person, she laughed: "It all means more salary!" She played lead in many London productions, and a peculiar kind of criticism, as it were, glossed over her shortcomings as an actress. She was generally "paid off" with a reference to her beauty—to her hair—to her very shapely limbs. She had no high-flown notions as to her gifts. She knew that hers was only face-value. One read of her fabulous salaries. So they were—on paper, but there was always a tacit compromise between contract and reality. She signed for double and accepted half, as she put it in her Irish way. But in the provinces, then wholly free from London, hers was a name to conjure with. A hundred a week was her minimum figure. And she got it.

The years went by so gradually—nobody can explain these things—she dropped out of the London bills. The theatrical world, with all that hangs on to it, is an extraordinary one. It has a short memory; it forgets as easily as it worships. Only a privileged few can afford a long spell of absence. Miss Marie



A NOTE OF QUIET CHARM AMID A RIOT OF JAZZ: JUNE AS JUNE SOMERS (AN HEIRESS) IN "MERCENARY MARY," AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME.

old glories." That day we all went away with "hurrah" in our minds. She was going to make good—a second blooming was in sight.

Alas! my friend was right. You never can tell—but not as he meant it. Once more we called on her. The house looked strange, like that weird house in, Hyde Park Gate, shuttered and silent. We rang. After a little while the broker's man with his pipe—true to tradition—grumpily answered our enquiry. "Gone," he said, "yesterday morning. Noo York, I think."

There was no matinée. For years no sign of life. Like the rest, we forgot her. Then, at the club, we met a critic from America, and casually we asked him: "Have you ever heard the name of Miss X?"

"You mean the beauty of the 'nineties? Yes, she died recently in an asylum—dope. Not the only one—they call it the 'Bushel of the Has-Been' in Los Angeles." Such is the bushel under which some once-brilliant stars hide their light.



A "CWUMB" OF A HUSBAND TO MARY IN "MERCENARY MARY" AT THE LONDON HIPPODROME: MR. A. W. BASKCOMB AS CHRISTOPHER SKINNER.

"Mercenary Mary," the new "jazz" musical comedy at the London Hippodrome, has tuneful music, catchy songs, and remarkably energetic dancing. Among the chief contributors to its success are Miss Peggy O'Neil, a newcomer to musical comedy, but quite at home in it; June, with her restful voice and grace in dancing; and Mr. A. W. Baskcomb, the principal mirth-provider, who, as Mary's husband, describes himself as a "cwumb."



# WELCOME HOME!—THE RETURN OF BRITAIN'S ROYAL "AMBASSADOR."

FROM THE PORTRAIT BY JOHN ST. HELIER LANDER. SPECIALLY PAINTED FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



## HOME FROM HIS GREAT TOUR OF 25,000 MILES: THE PRINCE OF WALES—AND HIS DOG.

A great welcome was prepared for the Prince of Wales on his return to this country from his wonderfully successful tour, during which he made a triumphal progress through West and South Africa, and, in South America, was hailed as an honoured guest in Uruguay, Argentina, and Chile. On October 8 the Prince arrived in the "Repulse," on the homeward voyage, at St. Vincent, in the Cape Verde Islands. The "Repulse" was timed to reach Spithead at 9 a.m. on Friday, October 16, and the Duke of York arranged to greet his brother

at Portsmouth. The Prince's train was due at Victoria at 3 p.m., and those assembled there to greet him were expected to include the King and Queen, Prince Henry, and Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, the Premier with other Ministers, and Dominion representatives. The route to Buckingham Palace was extended, so that Londoners might have a good chance to welcome him. This fine portrait of the Prince will be given, in full colours, with our Christmas Number as a presentation plate entitled "Royal Friends."—[Drawing Copyrighted in U.S. and Canada.]



# The Malagasy's "Life": On the Second Largest Island.

"MADAGASCAR: LAND OF THE MAN-EATING TREE." By CHASE SALMON OSBORN.\*

AFTER a course of "Madagascar," not even the most eager of agents could persuade a malleable mind that the Malagasy is a first-class "life." The path of the native was ever perilous in the land that gave the Roc to the "Arabian Nights," succoured Captain Kidd and many another Skeltorian freebooter and sea rover, saw the first Pirate Republic, and had its Robinson Crusoe in Robert Drury. Not that the tribesman was worried by the alien, save along the coast: *tazo* and *hazo*—fever

No wonder attempts are made to befuddle the deities! "They give the children vulgar and opprobrious names so that the baby snatchers from the world of mystery will be misled and not think them desirable. Such Christian appellations as Mr. Nobody (Rafoana), Mr. Dung-heap, Mr. Pig, Miss Cat, and no end of others will certainly be protective."

In later life there is much fear, the Medicine Man's friend, a familiar spirit conjured up as frequently as possible; and there is faith also, faith dearly bought; for, needless to say, the witch doctor professes beneficence, although, as often as not, he sows the terrors from which he will reap the fees for "cure."

Mishap and misery are in things numberless: the more the merrier for the practitioner.

"No extended journey is undertaken without consulting a medicine man or magician, who engages to keep the witches and bad luck away if the traveller does all he is required to do. If there is a failure and ill-luck attends it is charged, of course, that there has been disobedience of the quack's instructions. Before starting, the traveller is bathed and anointed. If he is going through the high country he is rubbed with sweet unguents; if through the low jungles, he is given an abominable odor. Of course, he carries his own food, and at each place he stops he

throws away some rice, thus to get rid of the evil spirits that have alighted upon him and taken up their abode in the rice as the most desirable spot for an evil one to dine. The quantity of rice thrown measures the standing of the person, and if he is wise and can afford to do so, he dispenses with a good deal, and does not throw it farther than into some vessel where his host may make use of it."

Other adventures, other amulets. "The charm for adultery keeps the lovers from being caught. It is supposed to make the wife or husband who is being deceived blind and deaf to the doings that would otherwise fasten guilt upon the lovers. To combat and counteract this 'gree-gree' there is a charm that will make one supernaturally keen of sight and hearing." And there are "mascots" against being caught cattle-lifting; against locusts, "jiggers," rickets, snakes, "Dear, dear honourable Crocodile," and "My esteemed grandfather Crocodile"—and so on and on; and against lightning. Particularly interesting, this last. "George Bernard Shaw would be disgusted with the Malagasy because they believe in vaccination and utilise it to protect themselves from lightning. . . . They vaccinate for it on the forehead and between the toes and fingers."

Coupled with the costliest is the fetish that wards off Justice for the descendants of Cain. "It takes the sorcerer more than a year to prepare this charm and invest it so that there can be no doubt that it will work, for if it does not work after the big price that has been paid for it, the relatives kill the diviner." It is the only act that puts that worthy in danger! As a rule, he is as safe as Satan.

So much for phylacteries, with the remark that there are scores of others—for those who would do evil, and for those who would not have evil done to them.

Let us turn to other risks. "If a man is charged with a crime, or if designing officials wish riddance of him, he is forthwith summoned or dragged to the court of ordeals. Here, depending on the grade of the crime, he is given poison to drink. If he dies or is made ill, he is guilty. If he does not die and is not much affected, he is adjudged innocent. . . . In preparing the poisons some are made as strong

as they can concentrate, and there are degrees poisonous until some are practically innocuous. The court can get any result it wishes." The test by crocodile—"oh, miserable Starkey"—is even more drastic. "The victim, as he almost always is, is made to try to cross an infested river by wading and swimming. If the saurians do not eat him, he is innocent, and if they do, he is guilty. The chances are overpowering that he is guilty because he next to never gets across except in the belly of a crocodile, and it is not so hospitable as a whale."

Maladies or wounds are a constant peril. "The natives are taught to believe that sickness enters the body at the head, and makes its way downward and finally issues through the great toe. Sometimes this toe is bruised and even amputated to hasten the departure of the disease from this last stronghold. So firmly do they believe this that they describe their symptoms as a feeling of a mouse running down inside their body and a mewling cat after it."

And as to the end—! "When a Betsileo falls seriously ill all of his relatives assemble and get as near to him as possible. This is likely to insure a fashionable funeral. If he doesn't die and they think he should they get on top of him until he is red hot and faint. Then they proceed to nurse him in their laps, taking turns until all have had a whack at him. The medicine is changed as rapidly as possible, and the witch doctors are called, and often the sorcerers and diviners. The witch doctors outdo the other frauds and say, as evidence of their interest and confidence, that if the patient dies they will bury him in their foreheads. The treatment tends to give the man no chance, but if he still clings to life, they close his eyes, and will not permit him to open them again. Then death steals in."

Stern treatment even for those who can digest "eggs ripe with the young bird," "locusts and other insects, worms and wild things," and revel in "a delicious stew made from spiders, locusts, silkworms, grasshoppers, fish, manioc meal, rice, and suet."

Thus Dr. Chase Salmon Osborn, writing, as he himself would say, snappily and as a good American on everything that pertains to the second largest island of the world, its inhabitants, their history, customs, traditions, and trials; its position and prospects under the French. Some of our friends across



FOR THE FLESH: MALAGASY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.

Reproduced from "Madagascar," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

and forest—were his ancient allies, a dark, miasmic barrier against enemies from without. His major troubles were from within. Certain of these have become minor since immunity by safeguard and preventive prick of needle introduced Civilisation—and the Conqueror—into his midst; but others persist in virulence, despite the French Government. However law-makers may legislate, armies march, and missionaries preach and practise, custom will oft prevail over scrape of pens, clash of arms, and counsel.

It will be long before the Premium as Before ceases to be the paramount precaution against the evil day. The man, the woman, and the child will continue to bend before the magic that is black; and until they prefer the white—with the Red Cross upon it—the European policy will not run in Madagascar. As the legendary "cannibal tree" with the cup of honey-sweet death crushed beneath its leaves the screaming sacrifice entwined in its twisting tendrils and demoniac palpi, so did the Medicine Man hold in his clutching hands and to his unclean heart the victim of his lust for power and possessions. And there can be no doubt that he still rules widespread realms. His methods differ according to his tribe, but all are actively maleficent or mere money-makers.

Taking advantage of natural cunning and a long beard—for "men with beards are deferred to almost abjectly, probably because very few can raise whiskers"—the Witch Doctor begins with the mewling infant.

"The practice of killing their children is common in Madagascar. The Malagasies . . . will kill their babes if they happen to be born on days that are considered unlucky. These days are not always the same. They are determined by a set of charlatans called 'panandro,' or, as nearly as may be translated, astrologers. They decide the destiny or 'vintana' of the child soon after it is born. In fact, the mother does not dare to give rein to her feelings of love until she knows whether the child is to be permitted to live. . . . The worst of it is that these miserable 'panandro' hold out the hope that if there is sufficient material appeasement of the gods, the fate of the child may be insured to be lucky."

\* "Madagascar: Land of the Man-Eating Tree." By Chase Salmon Osborn, LL.D., Honorary Member, Académie Malgache; Author of "The Iron Hunter," "The Andean Land," "The Law of Divine Concord," etc. With Maps and Illustrations. (Hutchinson and Co.; 18s. net.)



FOR THE SPIRIT: MALAGASIES PRACTISING DIVINATION.

Reproduced from "Madagascar," by Courtesy of the Author, and of the Publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

the Channel may look upon him as the chieftain did upon certain of his visitors—"he had the habit of cracking marrow bones on the bald heads of dinner guests. He liked marrow and he disliked bald heads, and thus he made both ends of his desire meet"), but they will acknowledge his erudition and realise that he hits out not only at them, but at his own nation and others! Everyone, in fact, will enjoy the fruits of his keen observation, his willing toil, and his frankness. They may challenge certain of his conclusions, but they will not deny the sincerity of his statement: "Most of the time I shall be honest in this book. All of the time I shall try to be honest."

E. H. G.



## AN IMPORTANT ART DISCOVERY: THE CHOLMONDELEY HOLBEIN.

BY COURTESY OF THE MARCHIONESS OF CHOLMONDELEY. PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIPTION SUPPLIED BY MR. F. C. DAVIS.



"AN UNEXPECTED AND INVALUABLE ADDITION TO HOLBEIN'S WORKS": HIS PORTRAIT OF AN UNKNOWN SITTER (PROBABLY A MEMBER OF SIR THOMAS MORE'S CIRCLE) DISCOVERED AT CHOLMONDELEY CASTLE.

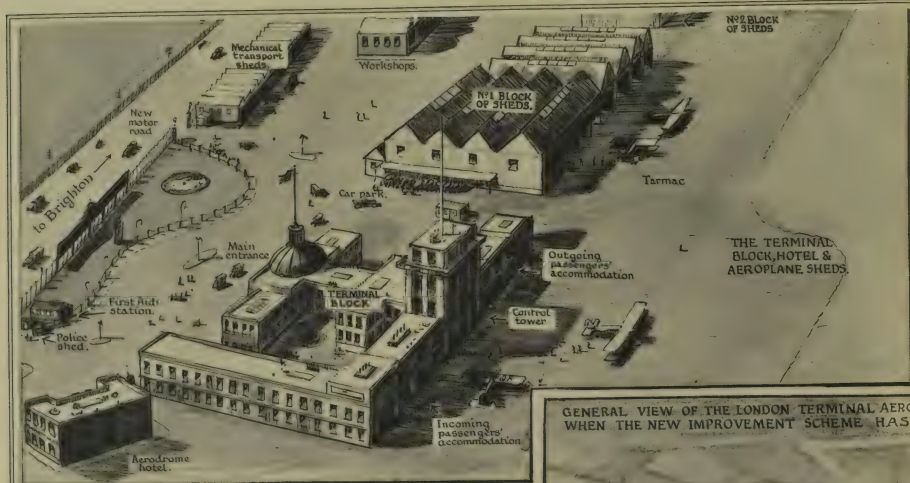
"This most charming picture," writes Mr. F. C. Davis, "by Holbein the younger, recently discovered among the Marquess of Cholmondeley's collection at Cholmondeley Castle, by Lady Cholmondeley, has since been fully authenticated by Dr. Paul Ganz, who in a long and enthusiastic article in the 'Burlington Magazine' characterises it as 'certainly one of the most delightful pictures painted by the great master . . . and an unexpected

and invaluable addition to Holbein's works.' The sitter is unidentified, but, as the picture was painted about the year 1528, it is reasonable to suppose that she was a member of the More circle at Chelsea, where Holbein lived during the greater part of his first stay in England. The young woman . . . is shown with her starling and squirrel, the latter on a chain, its fur marvellously rendered, painted hair by hair."



# THE AIR PORT OF LONDON TO BE MADE THE

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM OFFICIAL



GENERAL VIEW OF THE LONDON TERMINAL AERO WHEN THE NEW IMPROVEMENT SCHEME HAS

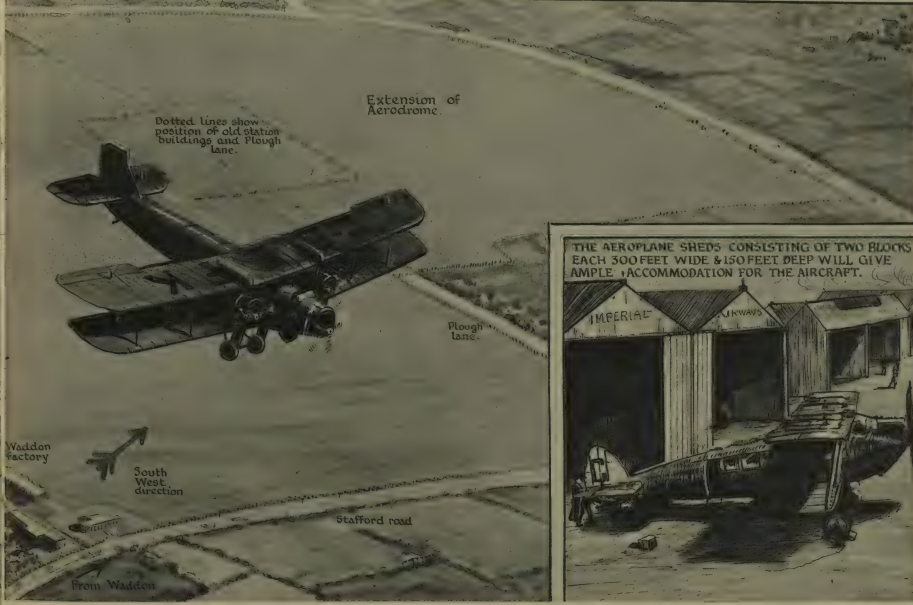
# FINEST IN THE WORLD: FIRST ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLANS AND DETAILS SUPPLIED BY THE AIR MINISTRY.



THE IMPOSING MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE NEW AIR STATION.

THE AERODROME NEAR CROYDON AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.



THE AEROPLANE SHEDS CONSISTING OF TWO BLOCKS EACH 300 FEET WIDE & 150 FEET DEEP WILL GIVE AMPLE ACCOMMODATION FOR THE AIRCRAFT.

## DRAWINGS OF THE NEW CROYDON AERODROME AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

will consist of an imposing Main Entrance facing the motor road, in which will be the domed Central Waiting Hall. On its left will be the offices of the Imperial Airways, and on the other side the offices of the foreign air transport companies. Between this entrance and the building facing the aerodrome will be the Connecting Block, housing Customs officials, immigration officers, and passport inspectors. The aerodrome block will have a tower some 55 ft. high to be occupied by the Civil Aviation traffic officer and his staff and the Meteorological Department. On the ground floor will be rooms for pilots and officials. The frontage of this block will measure 250 ft. Ample accommodation has been designed for the aircraft. There will also be repair workshops, an hotel, a First Aid station, police quarters, motor park, and the latest devices to aid pilots to land in all weathers.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## ILLUSTRATING FOR THE FIRST TIME DETAILS OF PROJECTED BUILDINGS AND EXTENSIONS:

We are enabled to show here what the London Terminal Aerodrome will look like when the work soon to be commenced has been completed. Though there may be certain minor alterations and modifications in the design, our drawings, which have been made by courtesy of the Air Ministry, give a good idea of the new improvements that will make the Air Port of London the finest in the world, and we illustrate for the first time details of the new Terminal Block that will replace the present temporary erections. The present buildings will be demolished, and Plough Lane (which divides the existing aerodrome from the old Biddington Aerodrome) will be closed and levelled, thus giving much wider space. The new buildings will be on the opposite side of the aerodrome near the Waddon factory, and adjoining the magnificent new road skirting Croydon, that now takes much of the London-Brighton traffic. The Terminal Block



# PRECIOUS METALS AND WAR.

By **SIGNOR GUGLIELMO FERRERO,**

*the distinguished Italian Philosophical Historian; Author of "The Greatness and Decline of Rome," "Ruins of the Ancient Civilisations," etc.*

We continue here our monthly series of articles by Signor Ferrero, dealing with world politics as that famous modern historian sees them and interprets them. The views set forth in the series are personal and not necessarily editorial.

IT is a well-known fact that during the last ten years the monetary stocks of the world have changed places. An enormous quantity of gold has crossed the Atlantic. On Jan. 1, 1925, the United States were holding up 4,547,407,000 gold dollars; that is to say, over 2633 millions of dollars more than in the beginning of 1914. They have, therefore, more than doubled their treasure; and this almost entirely by imports. These imports amounted from 1914 to 1925 to 2240 millions of dollars; the remainder, rather more than 300 million dollars, was provided by the gold-mines of the country, which since the development of the South African mines have no longer the importance which they possessed fifty years ago. As the world production of gold amounted during the last eleven years to rather more than four thousand million dollars, the increase of the monetary stock of the United States equals two thirds of the total production of the world during that period. Two-thirds of the gold-mines of the world have worked exclusively for the United States.

Certain of the little states of Europe which remained neutral during the Great War, like Switzerland, Holland, and the Scandinavian countries, have benefited by analogous increases, although on a much less considerable scale. This fact will not astonish those who know a little history. All great wars have brought about great displacements of precious metals to the advantage of some countries and the detriment of others.

The Roman conquest was the most remarkable of these in ancient history. During two centuries the Roman armies gathered together all the available gold and silver from the Euphrates to the Rhine and the Danube, in order to send it to Italy. How many works of the jeweller's art must have disappeared in the crucibles of those conquerors—in-satiable for bullion! These operations were so important that the ancient historians, although as a rule they took but little heed of economic facts, mention them often in their writings. Livy gives us some valuable figures about the stocks of gold and silver which were accumulated in the Roman treasury after the second Punic War, in consequence of the Eastern wars. Other valuable and precise information is found in the works of the elder Pliny. If Latin literature had not been so ruthlessly destroyed, we should probably have found in it all the necessary material for a history of money in ancient times.

One of the tasks of the Roman conquest was to mint and put in circulation the masses of gold and silver which had accumulated alike in the civilised Oriental states and in the barbarous countries of Europe, in the form of precious objects, sacred or profane. When the last and most celebrated of these treasures, that of the Ptolemys, fell into the hands of Octavian after the death of Cleopatra, the great wars of conquest and the civil wars ceased. The Empire made peace with the other states and with itself, because the old means of financing wars no longer existed. In the treasure of the Ptolemys, Augustus found the capital necessary for beginning the reorganisation of the Empire.

Another notable example of this displacement of precious metals is furnished by the wars of the Revolution and the Empire. These wars deflected a considerable part of Europe's gold and silver towards France, and a considerable portion of the gold and silver of other continents towards England. Between 1815 and 1848 France appeared to the Italians and Germans a country gorged with precious metals. One fact which struck more than one Italian traveller in France in those days was the large number of people who possessed gold or silver watches; for to own even a silver watch was, in Italy, at that time the sign and

privilege only of those who possessed considerable wealth. I remember having seen as a child the remnant of that state of mind among old people.

Rare as were gold and silver at that time in the form of artistic objects, they were no less rare as specie. The scarcity of money had so brought down prices in the whole of Italy that it was possible to buy the most beautiful palaces on the Grand Canal at Venice for 20,000 francs. It was that scarcity of money, produced by the wars of the Revolution and the Empire, which attracted the first colonies of rich foreigners to Italy after 1815. It seems that before 1848 a foreign family could live in Florence and allow themselves the luxury of a carriage and pair, and only spend 5000 francs a year!

The reconstruction of the stocks of money which had become attenuated owing to the wars at the beginning of the century, was in Italy and Germany one of the hardest tasks which the generation that lived between 1815 and 1848 had to face. Those thirty-three years were hard and poverty-stricken ones for both countries. I often ask myself whether the task would not have lasted for centuries but for the lucky chance which rescued Europe immediately after 1848 from so many embarrassments: the discovery

There is no need to insist on the importance of that difference. It allows us to cut the interminable discussion between two extreme doctrines: pacifism, according to which war must always be a bad business for everyone, victors and conquered alike; and the advocates of war, who maintain that a victorious war is always an excellent business—and, indeed, a most lucrative one. If the pacifist doctrine were true, there would not have been so many wars, and men would not have made such efforts to perfect their weapons. Long experience would even have ended by triumphing over the passions which impel states to fight. If the war doctrine were true, it would be impossible to explain the difficulties with which the victors in the Great War are now struggling.

The truth appears to be more complicated. There are times when war may be a fruitful operation for the victors. Such are the epochs when, with a numerically small army whose arms are simple and inexpensive, it is possible with little trouble to seize large quantities of movable possessions, especially metals and precious articles, the value of which is high in proportion to the expense necessary to arm and feed the soldiers of which the army is composed. Small and cheap armies, capable of acquiring great and easily transferable booty—that is what is required if war is to be a profitable undertaking.

These conditions are found from time to time, sometimes in one country and sometimes in another. They existed in the Mediterranean basin during the last two centuries of the Roman Republic; they existed in Europe at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. They must also have existed at the time of the great Germanic invasions of the Roman Empire, which remain one of the most obscure enigmas of history. We imagine the Germans of the fourth and fifth centuries according to the model described for us by Tacitus; but the mistake is obvious. These methodical invasions were conducted according to premeditated plans, which were often very clever; they demanded lengthy preparations and considerable capital; they were often supported by diplomatic negotiations which demonstrate a profound knowledge of the politics of the Empire. Genseric exploited the religious struggles in order to obtain possession of Africa, just as Bismarck made use, for his own ends, of the question of Rome and the religious

conflicts by which the Catholic countries were torn half a century ago.

To explain these facts it must be admitted that during the first two centuries of the Empire the Germans had learnt, by their contact with Rome, to organise Governments and armies; and that those states and those armies could live on the periodical pillaging of the Roman Empire, which was too much occupied in organising the religion of Europe to defend itself effectively. The invasions would not have lasted for centuries if they had not, on the whole, proved lucrative to the invaders.

But it would be in vain to look for conditions by which the operations of war might be made lucrative in our day. The enormous increase in the size of armies, and the complications attending armaments, have rendered wars so costly that they ruin the conquered nations and impoverish the victors. Victory may give moral satisfaction and political advantages, but these are dearly bought. From this point of view pacifism is in the right to-day. Therein lies a problem the gravity of which has become increasingly serious for Europe since 1848, and since the World War has become vital. The future of Europe seems to depend on her capacity to understand and solve this problem.

The European situation is dominated to-day by a strange paradox. The great belligerent countries who have re-established the gold standard, like Germany and England, find themselves at grips with difficulties which in countries like France and Italy, where the currency is depreciated and unstable, seem either not to exist at all or to be much



"THE VILLAGE OF AJDIR, EVEN THE HOUSE OF ABDEL KRIM, IS IN FLAMES": AN AIR PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE PRELIMINARY BOMBARDMENT BY SPANISH GUNS AND AEROPLANES OF THE CAPTURED RIFI CAPITAL.

The Spanish capture of Ajdir, the "capital" of Abdel Krim, and headquarters of his tribe, near Alhucemas Bay, was the severest blow yet dealt to his prestige, though Ajdir itself is only a small place, consisting of a group of semi-fortified houses. In a despatch describing the Spanish operations, the Marquis de Estella said: "The village of Ajdir, even the house of Abdel Krim, is in flames, and our soldiers massed on the mountain tops of the Amekran heights are rewarded by a surprising spectacle."—[Photograph by Central Press.]

of the gold-mines in California and Australia. European historians ignore that event, which was of such capital importance in the history of the world; but one may ask oneself what would have happened and what would have been the final effect of the revolution of 1848 without the coincidence of this discovery, which in a certain sense completed it. For instance, would the respective unifications of Italy and Germany have been such easy matters?

Therefore the dislocation of the stocks of money which we have witnessed in these latter years is not a new thing. All great wars have taken the gold and silver of one people to give it to another. There is, however, a difference between our epoch and the preceding ones which has a certain importance. In former times the precious metals passed from the conquered people to the conquerors; to-day it appears that they have passed from the belligerents, victors and vanquished alike, to the spectators.

The European Powers who benefited by this displacement of stocks of bullion were those who were neutral during the war. The United States, who profited more than the others, were also belligerents, but only during the last part of the war. They acquired the preponderating position which enabled them to divert in their direction so large a quantity of the precious metals of the world during the early part of the war when they were spectators. Their entry into the war diminished that position; but, happily for them, their riches were so vast that, despite the great expenditure which they subsequently made, they remained masters of the gold.

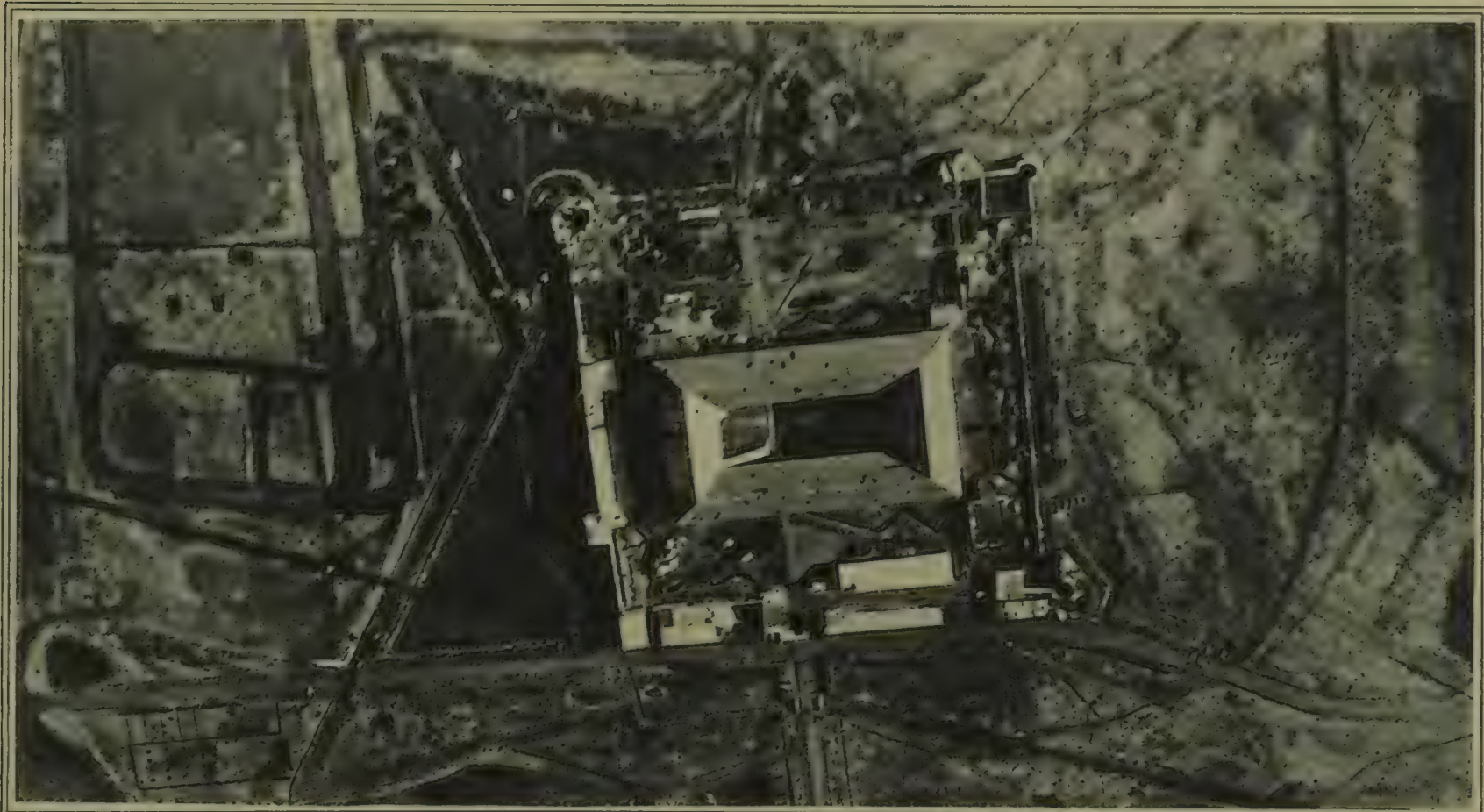


*France's "Little War" in Morocco: Troops and Artillery in Typical Hill Country.*

DIFFICULT GROUND FOR GUNS: A BATTERY OF FRENCH "SEVENTY-FIVES" MOVING FORWARD TO POSITIONS ON THE LEBEN HEIGHTS.

The war in Morocco entered on a fresh phase when a junction was effected between French and Spanish forces, whose cavalry proceeded to advance together on the extreme eastern front. The result of the recent operations was that the French line north and east of Kiffane reached the roughly defined diplomatic frontier between the French and Spanish zones. The general situation was

stated a few days ago to be uncertain, as Abdel Krim's movements were unknown and the future would depend on the attitude of the tribes towards him. It was reported to be likely, however, that this year's campaign would soon be brought to an end by the rain, which had interrupted road transport; and that both French and Spanish would probably go into winter quarters.

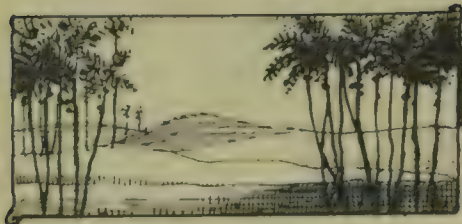
*France's "Little War" in Syria: An Air View of Sueida, Recently Relieved.*

SHOWING HOLES IN ROOFS MADE BY PACKAGES OF SUPPLIES DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES: THE CITADEL OF SUEIDA FROM THE AIR.

In Syria the French have for some months been waging another "little war" caused by the rebellion of the Druses, who are described as even more elusive fighters than the Rifi in Morocco, while their mountain fastnesses are more inaccessible. A small French garrison, which had been besieged in the citadel of Sueida (the Druse capital) and had been supplied with provisions by French aeroplanes, was relieved on September 24 by the advance guard of General Gamelin's mobile column, supported by aeroplanes and tanks. The French

losses in three days' fighting were given as under thirty killed and wounded. The column then withdrew from Sueida, owing to the complete lack of water, the retreating Druses having destroyed the canals, and prepared for further operations against the rebels. It will be recalled that before Sueida was besieged a French force on the way thither was cut up, and later a relief column, under General Michaud, met with disaster. The French Premier recently ordered an inquiry into the military events in Syria.





## CATCHING FISH WITH THE HANDS.

UNIQUE METHODS OF THE DUSKY FISHERMEN OF THE CORAL SEAS.

By ELLIS SILAS, F.R.S.

STRANGE, but efficient, are some of the many methods practised by the Papuan to obtain fish. Withal are his fishing industries a very important feature of his daily life. By the same token do the

or crawled up to holes in the coral, with one hand pushing a piece of stick into the hole, holding the other hand over the spot where the fish would make egress. In a short while they had snared quite a number. One boy caught a fish whilst it was darting with lightning speed through the water; this may have been a fluke, but catch it he did.

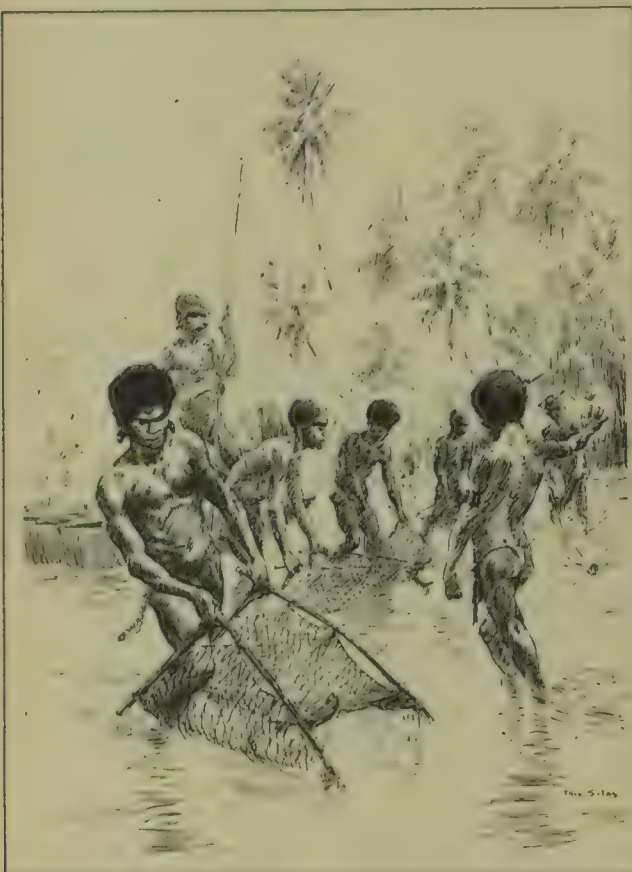
Then happened the most exciting episode that I have ever seen—and I've witnessed a few. This was no "movie" thrill, but the real thing. It was fourteen feet of dull grey torpedo body. The boy was putting another fish into his net when he saw it. It was a fascinating, terrible scene down there in that fantastic world beneath the sea. There could be but one end—the unfortunate boy could never escape. The shark was too close; what was he going to do—what *could* he do? The boy faced and backed into a crevice in the coral; the monster sped forward, turned—I expected to see the blood gush—the brute had missed! The boy could get no further back; its wicked eyes gleamed malignantly; there it hung motionless, its loathsome body suspended in the translucent blue. It seemed years, hundreds of years, this episode of a few minutes. The shark could not touch the boy with its teeth; he was safe for a few moments. But the boy's breath must give out; he *couldn't* last much longer—and then? Suddenly, with a dexterous movement, he flung his net of shining fish to one side—the shark darted for it; the boy shot to the surface, climbed aboard, apparently but little perturbed by the incident. He waited a little while, took a knife, and prepared to go down again.

The customary method when "swimming fish" is to take a piece of New Guinea dynamite (*tuha*). This is a species of root, which is ground into a paste and rolled into balls. The natives dive down and place the paste in holes in the coral where the fish congregate. This paste stupefies the fish, which become an easy capture to the native. But on the occasion I refer to they had none of this "dynamite."

Net, line, and fly-fishing are practised considerably, more particularly the former. There is also kite-

string wound; the fish is taken off and the kite flown again. Although by some Papuans it is considered bad form to eat shark, and simply is not done by the best people, there are quite a few who are not ashamed to grace their board with the flesh of this much-abhorred monster. In these shark-infested seas one would not consider it a difficult matter to find them, but the Papuan dislikes waiting for his meals; besides, the *tailu* might be getting cold. So, to facilitate matters, he slings the half-shells of coconuts on to a hoop. This he uses as a rattle, the sound of which immediately arouses the curiosity of Mr. Shark. Possibly this rattle may be intended to simulate the sound of some particular fish for which the shark has a *penchant*: anyway, whatever may be the motive of this, our brown brother anchors his canoe upon the edge of a reef, plays with the rattle, and the rest is easy—for him.

Although the Papuan is not afraid of sharks, he



A PAPUAN COUNTERPART OF "PAWNING": NET FISHING IN THE SHALLOWS OF A LAGOON FRINGED WITH COCONUT PALMS.

sorcerers of the sea hold a very exalted position. For a day prior to the setting out of a fishing fleet these sorcerers will practise fishing magic, to the accompaniment of many incantations. The coastwise natives of Papua follow this occupation not only for their immediate needs, but also to trade with the bush natives, with whom they barter their fish for garden produce; moreover, the Papuan regards fish as a great delicacy, which tickles his palate mightily.

Possibly their most interesting method of fishing is that which is known as "swimming fish." I shall always remember the first occasion upon which I witnessed this amazing performance. The heat was intense, the tropic sun blazed down upon the waters of the lagoon, whose placid surface mirrored the graceful coconut-palms which fringed the shore. The whaler rolled lazily to the slight swell which came in over the reef; the floor of the lagoon was a fairyland tapestried with strange coral formations; wonderful coloured fish darted between the interstices of this forest of strange marine growths. In these smiling, translucent seas the water is clear as crystal and the bottom is visible at eight fathoms or more. There being no sign of a breeze, the bronze crew decided to kill time "swimming fish," to which purpose they stripped them of their brilliant-hued calicoes; but, since there was no fishing tackle aboard, I was considerably puzzled as to how they could catch fish.

Then ensued a scene of absorbing interest. They slipped silently over the gunwale into the sapphire water, slowly sinking to the bottom; there, to my astonishment, they commenced to walk upon the bed of the sea! How they accomplished this extraordinary feat I was never able clearly to ascertain. They walked



WHERE THE LITTLE BOY'S BOW AND ARROW IS MORE THAN A TOY: PAPUAN PICCANINNIES SHOOTING FISH.

does not make pets of them. Shark traps are also set on the shore. The usual method is to attach a noose with a slip-knot to the branch of an overhanging tree or *sapein*, the end of which is drawn down and held in position by native cord, the bait being adjusted in such manner that the shark is compelled to put its head through the noose in order to reach the bait. The action of the shark causes the branch to spring back into its normal position, jerking the shark out of the water.

At an early age the male piccaninies are instructed in the art of fishing. They are taught to make and put to practical purposes miniature nets, identical in pattern with those used by their elders; withal mesh, floats, and other details must be made to scale. One very curious method of fishing is done by the piccaninies with bows and arrows, these quaint brown mites standing knee-deep in the water. After throwing a little bait, they will remain quite still, with arrow fitted; the fish within range, they let fly. Refraction does not appear to impede their aim, some of them returning to the village with quite a handsome bag.

One glorious tropic morning, when the air was resonant with the screeching of bright-plumed parrots, the locusts rioting in the heat, the swaying palms vaunting their plumed heads to the light breeze, I



WITH ONE FIERCE, WILD YELL EACH BOY GRABS A NET: ONE OF MANY PICTURESQUE METHODS OF FISHING USED BY THE YOUTH OF PAPUA.—[Drawings by Ellis Silas, F.R.S.]

fishing. The kite is flown from a canoe, so that the cobweb fly is dragged along the top of the water. The garfish get their teeth caught in the glutinous web; the canoe is then backed carefully and the



## PAPUANS CATCHING FISH BY HAND IN SHARK-INFESTED WATERS.

FROM A DRAWING BY ELLIS SILAS, F.R.S.



## "SWIMMING FISH" IN PAPUA: A BRILLIANT "CATCH" FOLLOWED BY AN EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.

The remarkable method of fishing known in Papua as "swimming fish" is described by Mr. Ellis Silas in his very interesting article on the opposite page. The Papuans whom he watched, from the deck of a whaler, engaged in this astonishing sport were able somehow to walk on the bed of the sea. "They walked or crawled up to holes in the coral, with one hand pushing a piece of stick into the hole, holding the other hand over the spot where the fish would make egress. . . . One boy caught a fish whilst it was darting

with lightning speed through the water. . . . Then happened the most exciting episode I have ever seen." An enormous shark attacked the boy, who retreated into a crevice in the coral and appeared to be doomed, but, by throwing away his bag of fish and thus diverting the monster, managed to escape, and, after reaching the boat, calmly prepared to go down again and meet the giant with a knife! The dim form of a shark may be descried in the background of this drawing.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

HAVE you ever tried, dear reader, to review a book within twenty yards of a pneumatic road-drill? I tried it last Sunday and failed miserably, so that you almost escaped having to read any observations of mine on Books of the Day this week. You know, perhaps, the thing I mean—it suggests some Titanic dentist boring into the hollow tooth of Mother Earth, and for several Sundays past that dentist has been operating just outside my windows and filling the valleys of Bloomsbury with bellowing thunder. This is no place to air a civic grievance, and I merely "put it" (as the barristers say) to the "powers that be" whether, in trying to relieve congestion by speeding up road repairs and continuing them on the "day of rest," their remedy is not worse than the disease.

Sympathy with such afflictions may be presumed, I think, in the distinguished author of "TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, 1892-1916," by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G. (Two volumes, illustrated; Hodder and Stoughton; 42s. net). Among the weightier matters of diplomacy and statesmanship, Lord Grey alludes more than once to his preference for peaceful country life, and mentions that it was ever his habit to fly from "roaring London" at week-ends. "Someone," he writes, "has told me the story of the town-lover who, after a short trial of a quiet country retreat, left it because he could not endure the 'tingling silence.'" Lord Grey's book is far and away the most important contribution to war literature, on its political side, that has yet appeared. It is not, of course, confined to the actual war years, for, as its title tells us, it covers the period from the author's first entry into the Foreign Office as Parliamentary Under Secretary up to his relinquishment of the seals of office. It unfolds the diplomatic drama of Europe during that quarter of a century, and shows the great tragedy working up to its destined end; the first three "acts" being the successive crises with Germany over Algeciras, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Agadir. Then came the great fourth "act" of the war itself—the *scène à faire*—and now the world may be said to be still in the fifth act trying to discover what the drama means.

It is not possible here to discuss in any fullness the complicated political events and questions with which Lord Grey deals so ably and lucidly, and with such candid sincerity. Everyone who looks back to those days on the eve of war, in 1914, will remember the thrill of reading his momentous speech in Parliament which brought to a head the resolution of this country. One felt at the time the tremendous burden of anxiety and responsibility which must have weighed upon the Foreign Secretary, and the splendid effort he had made, first to avert the catastrophe, and then to guide the nation on the path of right and duty. In this deeply absorbing book we get the full and authentic story both of his own feelings and actions and of the proceedings of the Foreign Governments and their representatives with whom he was confronted. It is the story of a statesman of the purest integrity labouring honestly and straightforwardly to save the world from a great disaster, and baffled by the fact that he had to deal with mentalities, in Berlin and Vienna, to whom honesty and straightforwardness in statesmanship were unintelligible.

Lord Grey has written his book, not as any kind of personal apologia, but in the same spirit of public duty which he brought to the work of the Foreign Office. "It is of vital importance to the world," he writes, "that there should be a true account of the events that led up to the Great War: without this there can be no right understanding of the causes of the war; and without such understanding nations will not perceive how to avoid the recurrence of another and greater disaster." That is really the keynote of the author's purpose—to help towards preventing another war by showing how this one arose, and no one but he could have shown it so well.

The idea recurs constantly through the book, and it forms the chief burden of its conclusion. "The lesson of European history is so plain. It is that no enduring security can be found in competing armaments and in separate alliances; there is no security for any Power unless it be a security in which its neighbours have an equal share. . . . The Great War has been the most tremendous experience in the history of civilised man, and the assumption that he has learnt nothing from it, except to prepare for and to make another war, is unreasonable. . . . 'War' is the same word as it was a century ago, but it is no longer the same thing. It used to imply a contest between armies; it will henceforth, by common consent, mean the destruction by chemical agencies of the crowded centres of the population; it will mean physical, moral, and economic ruin; it is necessary, therefore, that by common consent war should be avoided."

There are many other aspects of Lord Grey's book on which, if I had room, I should like to expatiate—his estimates of public men at home and abroad, such as King Edward and King George, the ex-Kaiser, the German ex-Crown Prince, the late Tsar, Bismarck, and Abdul Hamid; references to Cabinet colleagues, including Kitchener, Asquith, Lloyd George, Churchill, and Haldane; foreign representatives—House, Hines Page, Cambon, Mensdorff, Benckendorff, and Lichnowsky; his friendship and correspondence with Theodore Roosevelt, in whom he discovered a common interest in Natural History, and whom he found time to take on a special country walk to identify the songs of English wild birds. The book is to



A RUBENS DISCOVERY AT ROUEN: THE "CRUCIFIXION" BEARING HIS SIGNATURE RECENTLY FOUND THERE, AND RESEMBLING THE CENTRAL FIGURE IN HIS PICTURE AT TOULOUSE.

This picture, which had hung in the Tribunal of Commerce at Rouen, was recently cleaned under the supervision of the Director of the Rouen Museum of Paintings, M. Guey, who was struck by the wonderful colouring thus revealed. Presently the signature of Rubens became visible, and the picture, which was pronounced authentic, was transferred to the Museum. It has been suggested that it is either a study for, or a copy of, the central figure in "The Crucifixion with Attendant Figures," by Rubens, now in the Museum at Toulouse. He is said to have often signed works done wholly or in part by his pupils. The Toulouse picture was painted for the high altar in the Church of the Capucines at Antwerp, and was taken by the French in 1794. The Rouen picture has been valued at 2,000,000 francs.—[Photograph by Meurisse.]

a certain extent, of course, autobiographical, but Lord Grey has written of himself chiefly as a Minister in a spirit of critical detachment. He proves clearly that he could write a delightful book of private reminiscences in a more personal vein, and I sincerely hope that he may do so.

There is a link with American history in a long letter from Mr. Roosevelt to Lord Grey, written in January 1915, in which the writer quotes the precedent of John Bright's letters of advice to Sumner, "written in order that they could be read aloud by Lincoln to his Cabinet, which was actually done. He was afraid the United States would drift into war with England. My advice (continues Roosevelt) is given with as much friendliness and disinterestedness as fifty-odd years ago John Bright gave his to Sumner and Lincoln."

No allusion to these letters from Bright, apparently, occurs in "THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN," by William E. Barton (two vols., illustrated; Arrowsmith; 36s. net). It is improbable, however, that any other detail connected with Lincoln's career has been omitted in this work, for the author is one of those biographers of the industrious and "Grangerising" type who spreads his net for details exceedingly wide. Mr. Barton gives three reasons for adding another to "the already long list" of memoirs of Abraham Lincoln. Briefly stated, these reasons are: (1) That previous biographies have not discovered all the important facts and that "every scrap of authentic information" is needed; (2) that all the extant biographies contain inaccuracies, some of which he has been able to correct; (3) That it is now possible to write a Life of Lincoln with a perspective of more than half a century, while at the same time there are still people alive who knew Lincoln personally and have been able to supply first-hand testimony.

Mr. Barton, who has been a "circuit-riding preacher" in the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee, has made a point of traversing all the localities connected with his hero's career. "I am confident," he says, "that no biographer of Lincoln can have covered the actual ground as I have covered it, or visited the scenes associated with Lincoln's life so frequently and methodically as I have been able to do."

The author's passion for "corroborative detail," while leading to the accumulation of an immense mass of facts, often acts as a drag on the wheels of the narrative. He loses himself every now and then in a morass of more or less irrelevant trivialities. He does not keep his principal figure permanently in the centre of the picture. He is constantly wandering off into side tracks such as genealogical particulars about subsidiary people. The mention of a fresh name tempts him to interrupt the story he is telling with a summary of the person's career. At the outset he goes with immense thoroughness into Lincoln's obscure antecedents, with births, marriages, and deaths of collateral branches of the family back to the third and fourth generation.

It is only gradually and, as it were, incidentally at first that Lincoln's own personality emerges. When it does at last emerge, however, we are enabled to follow his career with all possible embroidery of circumstance. The greatness of the man irradiates the book in spite of all digressions, and the author must be given credit for a devoted enthusiasm for his subject. He has a fine story to tell, and he tells it adequately as long as he keeps to the main track and does not lose himself in bypaths. The chapters on Lincoln's love affairs and his marriage to Mary Todd are particularly interesting. It is characteristic of the author's method that in introducing her and describing her personal appearance he says: "when Mary Todd arrived in Springfield she weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds."

Readers over here will be interested in several specific references to English works on Lincoln, including Lord Charnwood's well-known biography. "I have witnessed with genuine satisfaction, and more than once," writes Mr. Barton, "a play entitled 'Abraham Lincoln,' written by a talented Englishman, John Drinkwater. It is wrong in all its details and right in its essential message." Of the first scene Mr. Barton says: "In Lincoln's parlor there was no open fire. The parlor had been modernised with a hot-air stove. Those men would never have thought of smoking in that parlor or any other; they might have chewed tobacco and spat into the open fire, if there had been one, but they would not have smoked and they would not have called Mr. Lincoln 'Abraham' to his wife. Nor would she have called him 'Abraham' to them. She would have spoken of him as 'Mr. Lincoln.'"

There is a sensible chapter on Lincoln's humour, and the book is well illustrated with a number of fine portraits and topographical photographs.

It is the earth-dentist's fault that I must postpone consideration of several other books—"TWENTY YEARS OF MY LIFE," by Louise Jopling (Mrs. Jopling-Rowe), illustrated (The Bodley Head; 16s. net); "THE PLEASURE HAUNTS OF LONDON," by E. Beresford Chancellor (Constable; 21s. net); and Mr. Maurice Baring's new story, "CAT'S CRADLE" (Heinemann; 15s. net), which forms a volume in the new collected edition of his works. C. E. B.



# PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTOPRESS, BARRATT, ELLIOTT AND FRY, KEYSTONE, HENRI MANUEL, L.N.A., VANDYK, S. AND G., AND N.P.A.



"GASSED" WHILE  
EXPERIMENTING:  
PROFESSOR LEFROY.



A TRADE UNION  
LEADER: THE LATE  
MR. FRED BRAMLEY.



A NOTED SCIENTIST:  
THE LATE PROF. A.  
GRAY.



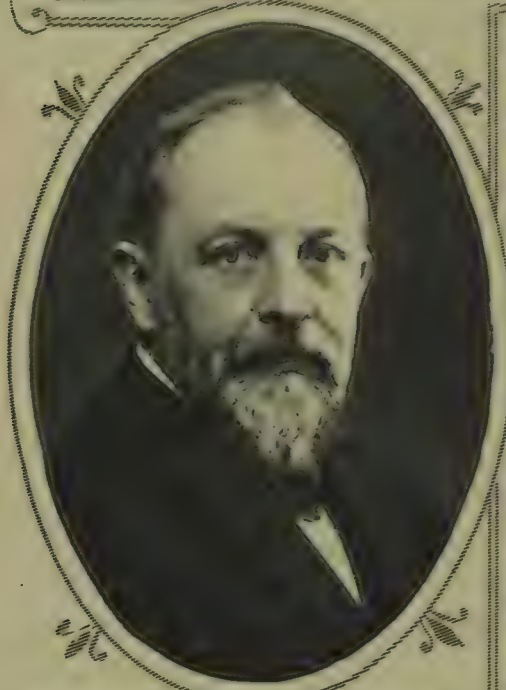
AN EMINENT JEWISH  
SCHOLAR: THE LATE  
DR. I. ABRAHAMS.



A TWELVE-YEAR-OLD  
AUTHOR-EXPLORER:  
DAVID B. PUTNAM.



AMERICA'S "TOBACCO  
KING": THE LATE  
MR. J. B. DUKE.



SUCCESSOR TO MARSHAL LYAUTEY  
AS RESIDENT-GENERAL IN MOROCCO:  
M. STEEG.



PRINCE GEORGE IN JAPAN: INSPECTING THE YOUNG MEN'S  
ASSOCIATION ON HIS ARRIVAL AT YOKOHAMA.



A PEERAGE FOR THE HIGH COM-  
MISSIONER FOR EGYPT: SIR GEORGE  
LLOYD, MADE A BARON.



THE ENGLISH LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: L. TO R. (SITTING)  
MISS D. R. FOWLER (WINNER); MISS JOY WINN (RUNNER-  
UP); (STANDING) MRS. McNAIR; MISS MOLLY GOURLAY.



THE PRINCE OF WALES (RIGHT, IN FRONT) AT THE SUMMIT OF THE ANDES: TAKING A STROLL  
IN THE SNOW ON THE ARGENTINE-CHILE FRONTIER.

Prof. Maxwell Lefroy, the entomologist, recently became unconscious while experimenting with "Lewisite" in his laboratory, and was removed to St. George's Hospital.—Mr. Fred Bramley, who died in his sleep at Amsterdam, was Secretary to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.—Dr. Andrew Gray was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow from 1899 (when he succeeded Lord Kelvin) to 1923.—Dr. Israel Abrahams, the noted Jewish scholar, was Reader in Talmudic and Rabbinic Literature at Cambridge.—David Binney Putnam, the twelve-year-old son of Mr. George Palmer Putnam, the well-known publisher, accompanied Dr. William Beebe on his expedition to the Sargasso Seas (illustrated in this paper), and has described his experiences in a book entitled,

"David Goes Voyaging," which Messrs. Putnams are publishing.—Mr. James Buchanan Duke is said to have left £30,000,000. He spent huge sums on philanthropy, including £11,000,000 last year for educational institutions. Some twenty-five years ago his attack on the British market led to the formation of the Imperial Tobacco Company.—M. Steeg, French Minister of Justice, has succeeded Marshal Lyautey as Resident-General in Morocco.—Prince George arrived at Yokohama in H.M.S. "Hawkins" on September 15, and went on to Tokio for an unofficial visit. He was acclaimed everywhere with great enthusiasm. On the 18th he returned to Yokohama on his way back to China.—Sir George Lloyd was Governor of Bombay from 1918 to 1923.



# CURRENT EVENTS RECORDED BY PHOTOGRAPHY:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., I.B.



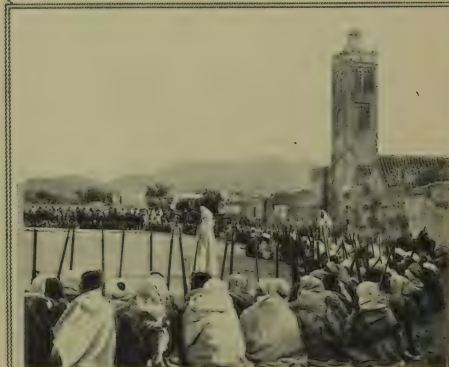
THE FORMER RESIDENCE OF GOVERNORS OF JAMAICA BURNT DOWN: THE OLD KING'S HOUSE AT SPANISH TOWN, WITH ITS FINE PORTICO.



CAPSIZED IN A LIVERPOOL DOCK AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT STRUGGLE AGAINST FIRE ON BOARD: THE MOTOR-SHIP "PIZARRO" FLOATING ON HER SIDE.



ONE OF THE TWO SERVICES HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE MICHAELMAS REOPENING OF THE LAW COURTS: JUDGES AND BARRISTERS IN WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.



NATIVE AUXILIARIES WHO HAVE FOUGHT FOR FRANCE IN MOROCCO: FRIENDLY TRIBESMEN AT TAZA WITH THE RIFLES JUST ISSUED TO THEM BEFORE THE RECENT OFFENSIVE.



FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY IN MOROCCO: SHELLS FOR "75'S" BEING PASSED BY HAND FROM A LIMBER UP A STEEP RAVINE TO A GUN POSITION NEAR KIFFANE.

King's House at Spanish Town, formerly the capital of Jamaica, was the original residence of the Governor. The old house has recently been destroyed by fire. It is said to have cost £21,000, and it had an imposing portico with a marble floor and columns of Portland stone.—A fire broke out the other day in the motor-ship "Pizarro" lying in Brookbank Dock, Liverpool, and the firemen fought the flames all night for eight hours. They succeeded in preventing them from reaching 250 barrels of oil, but the ship heeled over and sank.—The United States Army's new 16-in gun, the largest ever built for American coast defence, was tested recently on the proving grounds at Aberdeen, Md., at the seventh annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association.—Mr. Lloyd George has been making a motor-tour in Scotland from Inverness to Aberdeen, in connection with the Liberal land policy campaign which he recently inaugurated.—

# NEWS FROM THREE CONTINENTS IN PICTORIAL FORM.

TOPICAL AND L.N.A.



AMERICA'S LARGEST COAST-DEFENCE WEAPON "IN ACTION": FIRING A NEW 16-INCH GUN WITH BARBETTE MOUNTING, ON THE TESTING GROUNDS AT ABERDEEN, MARYLAND.



FANFARES ADOPTED FOR THE BERLIN FIRE BRIGADE: TRUMPETING THEIR APPROACH INSTEAD OF USING BELLS, WHICH ARE DROWED BY THE NOISE OF TRAMS.



THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST CONFERENCE AT BRIGHTON: THE PLATFORM, SHOWING THE CHAIRMAN, SIR PERCY WOODHOUSE (SPEAKING), COLONEL F. S. JACKSON (AT LEFT END OF TABLE), AND SIR HERBERT BLAIN (AT RIGHT END).



MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON HIS SCOTTISH MOTOR-TOUR TO PROCLAIM THE NEW LIBERAL LAND POLICY: THE EX-PREMIER SPEAKING FROM A CARRIAGE AT ELGIN.



A HISTORIC MONUMENT IN SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL—THE SUBJECT OF A RESTORATION APPEAL: THE TOMB OF JOHN GOWER, WHICH HAS FALLEN INTO DISREPAIR.

The French military authorities in Morocco issued rifles to the friendly tribesmen of the Beni Warin and native auxiliaries at Taza, before the start of the new offensive. The native force made a daring raid into Rif territory.—The 53rd annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations was held in the Dome at Brighton on October 8 and 9. Sir Percy Woodhouse, Chairman of the Central Council, presided, and those on the platform included Lord Linlithgow, Lt.-Col. F. S. Jackson, Sir Herbert Blain (the party organiser), Lord Younger, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary for War.—The Chapter of Southwark Cathedral is appealing for funds to restore the tomb of John Gower, the poet, who was a friend of Chaucer. The tomb is full of cracks, and the recumbent effigy has lost its hands and nose. It was arranged to hold a Gower commemoration service in the Cathedral.



# OSTRICHES IN MOROCCO: A ROYAL FLOCK, DESCENDANTS OF A PAIR PRESENTED TO A FORMER SULTAN.

FROM THE DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER.



MOBBING THEIR EUROPEAN KEEPER, AND PECKING AT THE BASIN OF CHOPPED CACTUS ON HIS HEAD: A FLOCK OF OSTRICHES IN A PARK AT MEQUINEZ, IN MOROCCO, ACCLIMATISED THERE DURING THE LAST TWO CENTURIES.

French Morocco is a very interesting country, and there are other things to be seen there besides military operations. Our artist illustrates here a peaceful scene of a unique character in North Africa, where, of course, the ostrich is not indigenous. "The flock of ostriches at Mequinez," he writes, "has existed for nearly two centuries. The origin of it is due to a couple of birds presented to Sultan Moulay Abd Allah Ben Tomail by a southern Arab. They increased and multiplied, and are now kept in a park near the Dar el Belda, an ancient palace of the eighteenth century, at present used as a Military School for

Moroccan officers. The keepers of the ostriches are Europeans, and they allow visitors access to the park wherein the birds are preserved. To assemble their flock, scattered far and wide, one of them, on the occasion of our visit, took a basin filled with their favourite food, chopped cactus, and, holding it up above his head, began to walk diagonally across the park. No sooner had the ostriches perceived his action, than from every corner they arrived, following him and pecking most amusingly at the contents of the basin, until all were brought close to us for inspection."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# ANIMAL MOTIFS IN CHINESE POTTERY: GEMS FROM A GREAT COLLECTION.

REPRODUCED FROM "THE GEORGE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION CATALOGUE OF THE CHINESE, COREAN, AND PERSIAN POTTERY AND PORCELAIN." VOL. I. BY R. L. HOBSON.  
BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. ERNEST BENN, LTD. (SEE REVIEW ON PAGE 764.)



1. AN OX-HEAD WHISTLE WITH HOLES AS EYES. (T'ANG PERIOD, 618-906 A.D. LENGTH, 2.7 IN.)



3. A PANEL DECORATED WITH A KYLIN (A FABULOUS ANIMAL) FORMING THE FRONT OF A MODEL (8 IN. HIGH) OF A STREET SHELTER.



4. A MODEL OF A HORSE'S HEAD IN UNGLAZED POTTERY. (SIX DYNASTIES PERIOD, 220-618 A.D. HEIGHT, 6 IN.)



2. A TOY RATTLE IN THE FORM OF A TOAD. (? T'ANG PERIOD. LENGTH, 3.25 IN.)



5. A SHEEP-PEN WITH TWO SHEEP, DRINKING-TROUGH, HURDLES, AND CURIOUS STEPPED WALL. (HAN PERIOD, 206 B.C. TO 25 A.D. LENGTH, 8.5 IN.)



6. A KENNEL CONTAINING TWO DRAGONS INSTEAD OF DOGS. (HAN PERIOD. HEIGHT, 5.5 IN.)



7. WITH DECORATIVE DESIGN ENGRAVED ON THE BODY AND WHITE INLAY ON THE HEAD: A FIGURE OF A PIG. (? T'ANG PERIOD. LENGTH, 7.5 IN.)



8. A MODEL OF A PIG IN A ROUND PIG-STY WITH ENTRANCE THROUGH A WALLED RECESS APPROACHED BY A SLOPE. (HAN PERIOD. DEPTH, 7 IN.)



9. A TWO-WHEELED FARM CART, DRAWN BY AN OX ON A RECTANGULAR STAND: A MODEL IN RED POTTERY WITH WASH OF WHITE SLIP. (T'ANG PERIOD. TOTAL LENGTH, 17 IN.)

We reproduce on these two pages some of the most interesting items, from the point of view of animal sculpture and early costume in China, contained in the celebrated collection of Chinese, Corean, and Persian pottery and porcelain formed by Mr. George Eumorfopoulos. Volume I. of a monumental "Catalogue" of the collection, covering the period from the Chou to the end of the T'ang Dynasty, has just been published by Messrs. Ernest Benn, Ltd., and it is from this magnificent book that our illustrations are taken. A short review of the work appears

on page 764 of this number. Regarding some of the photographs here given, a few further particulars from the descriptive catalogue may be of interest. Thus, No. 6 (on the left page) is described as "model of a kennel with rectangular opening and uncovered top. Instead of a dog, a dragon is emerging from the door, and another is leaning over the top. The rendering of the dragons recalls that of the dragon emerging from one of the bronze tripods of Yu, which the Ch'in Emperor is trying to recover from the river, in the historic scene depicted

[Continued opposite.]



# HUMAN MOTIFS IN CHINESE POTTERY: EUMORFOPOULOS TREASURES.

REPRODUCED FROM "THE GEORGE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION CATALOGUE OF THE CHINESE, COREAN, AND PERSIAN POTTERY AND PORCELAIN." VOL. I. BY R. L. HOBSON.  
BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. ERNEST BENN, LTD. (SEE REVIEW ON PAGE 764.)



10. "PAVLOVAS" OF ANCIENT CHINA: DANCING GIRLS WITH LONG ROBES AND "BUTTERFLY" (CENTRE) AND "SIDE-PEAK" HEADGEAR (T'ANG PERIOD, HEIGHT, 10.1 IN.)



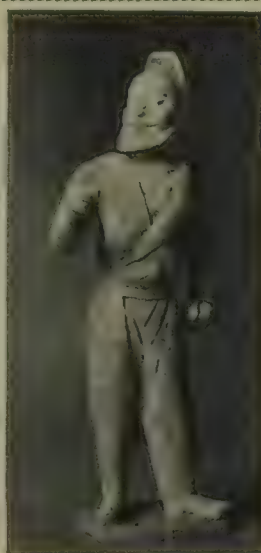
11. CONCERT "STARS" OF ANCIENT CHINA: KNEELING GIRLS WITH MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (RATTLE, CYMBAL, AND GONG) PIGMENTED WHITE WARE (T'ANG PERIOD. HEIGHT 7.1 IN.)



12. A CHINESE "TOM THUMB": (T'ANG, OR EARLIER, 4.9 IN. HIGH.)



13. A CHINESE "RIDER IN THE ROW": A MOUNTED FIGURE (NORTHERN WEI PERIOD, 386-535 A.D. HEIGHT, 12.2 IN.)



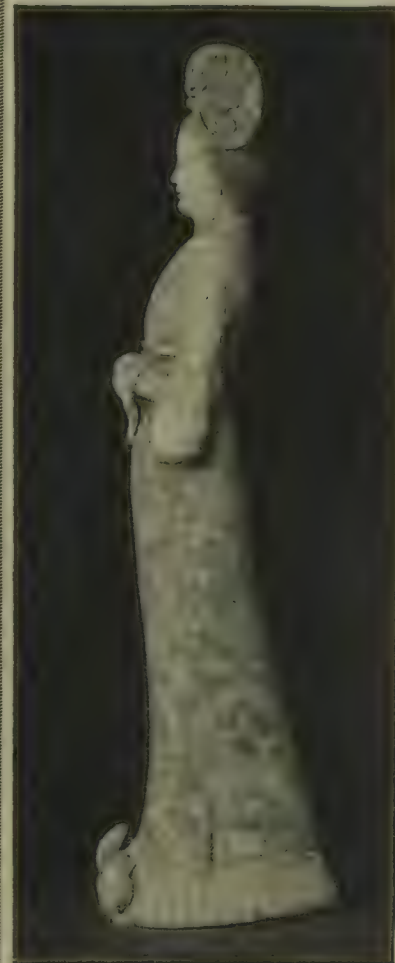
14. A CHINESE STAGE FAVOURITE: AN ACTOR (T'ANG. HEIGHT, 14.1 IN.)



15. POSSIBLY "A FUNERAL CLOTHES' WEIGHT" FOR USE ON A CORPSE: A RECLINING BOY WITH LOTUS LEAF ON HEAD. (T'ANG, OR EARLIER. LENGTH, 7.3 IN.)



16. THE "ELIZABETHAN" COLLAR IN ANCIENT CHINESE FASHIONS: FIGURES OF WOMEN IN COSTUMES INCLUDING HIGH COILED HEADDRESSES, LONG SLEEVES, PROJECTING SHOULDER-PIECES, AND BELLED SKIRTS. (T'ANG PERIOD, OR SLIGHTLY EARLIER. HEIGHT OF EACH, ABOUT 14 IN.)



17. LIKE A MODERN SVELTE IN "VICTORIAN" SKIRT: A GRACEFUL FIGURE (T'ANG OR EARLIER. 44.5 IN. HIGH.)

*Continued.*

on a Han sculptured stone in Shantung. (See Chaavannes, "Mission Archéologique, Plate 77"). No. 14 (on the right-hand page) is described as "figure of an actor posing in Western Asiatic make-up, with aquiline nose, moustache, and beard. He wears a cap with peak at the back, a tail-coat with deep V-shaped opening at the neck disclosing an undergarment, and long trousers." Of No. 15 we read: "This purely ornamental figure may have been used as a funeral clothes' weight to hold down the folds of the draperies on the corpse." In No. 16, the left-hand

figure is described as that of a "lady standing with a small bag in her right hand. Elaborate costume with high 'Elizabethan' collar, projecting shoulder-pieces, frills on the upper arm, and long sleeves; high waist with belt and buckle." No. 17 is "A figure of a lady with butterfly headdress. . . . Beneath her robe appears an underskirt which bells out to form a base. . . . The hair is black. The figure is singularly graceful, and the beautiful face has a subtle smile that is reminiscent of some of the Northern Wei sculptures."



# FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS FROM NEAR AND FAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY M. DERENNE, C.N., AND G.P.U.



RUSSIAN SOVIET AEROPLANES VISIT CHINA AND JAPAN: THE AIRMEN BEING RECEIVED THE FIRST FOREIGN MACHINES TO FLY OVER CENTRAL CHINA: TWO RUSSIAN SOVIET AEROPLANES AT THE END OF THEIR FLIGHT FROM MOSCOW.



A "SAFETY FIRST" EXPERIMENT IN THE STRAND: WHITE LINES PAINTED ON THE ROAD TO KEEP VEHICLES IN POSITION, WITH THE SLOWEST INSIDE.



TESTING THE ONE-WAY TRAFFIC SYSTEM AT THE KINGSWAY-ALDWYCH CORNER: BUS AND TAXI DRIVERS INTERESTED IN THE NEW ROAD SIGNS.



THE FIRST TO FIRE A BRITISH SHOT IN THE WAR: A GUN OF "E" BATTERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, LEAVING THE IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, TO PREPARE FOR TAKING PART IN THE UNVEILING OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY MEMORIAL AT HYDE PARK CORNER.

Five Russian Soviet aeroplanes recently visited China and Japan, flying from Moscow to Peking, whence three of them continued direct to Shanghai, and the other two flew across Central China by way of Honan-Fou and Cheng-Chow. They were the first foreign machines ever seen over the central region of China.—An experimental system of "one-way" traffic has been introduced at the eastern junction of Kingsway and Aldwych. On the road at the corner are painted in large white letters the words, "Turn Left," as an instruction to the drivers of vehicles, to prevent them from turning to the right, and to keep the stream of

traffic all in the same direction. At the junction of the Strand, Aldwych and Wellington Street white lines were painted to indicate the positions to be taken up by the different vehicles when held up—carts and slow-moving traffic on the inside, and motors, taxis, and buses in the outer spaces.—The gun of "E" Battery, R.H.A., which fired the first British shot in the war, at Binche on August 22, 1914, will take a prominent part in the unveiling of the Royal Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner on October 18. It has been in the Imperial War Museum, and was taken over from there by a "gun team" in preparation for the ceremony.



# THE CRUCIFIX IN CATFISH SKULLS: CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM IN NATURE.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK.



1. A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF CHRISTIAN SYMBOLISM IN THE STRUCTURE OF A MARINE CREATURE: A CATFISH SKULL THAT SUGGESTS THE CRUCIFIXION.



2. WITH THE CRUCIFIX STRUCTURE VERY MARKED: TWO CATFISH SKULLS FROM THE WEST INDIES, AND PROBABLY BOTH BELONGING TO THE SAME SPECIES.



3. RESEMBLING A COWLED MONK, AND HAVING A DORSAL SPINE THAT SUGGESTS THE CENTURION'S SPEAR: THE BACK OF THE RIGHT-HAND SKULL IN NO. 2.



4. ONE OF THE FINEST EXAMPLES REPRESENTING THE CRUCIFIXION IN ITS STRUCTURE: ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SKULL OF A WEST INDIAN CATFISH.

SOME of the most remarkable examples of Christian symbolism in natural forms occur in the skulls of catfish. Writing in "Natural History" (the Journal of the American Museum of Natural History), Mr. E. W. Gudger says: "The skulls of many of these fishes show on their ventral surfaces a fairly recognisable representation of a crucifix, and among the inhabitants of the countries (where they are found), these catfish skulls are held in a superstitious esteem amounting almost to veneration." The writer then quotes a book on the coastal regions of Guiana and Venezuela, "Our Search for a Wilderness," by Mary B. and C. W. Beebe, who say: "On the under surface of the bony armour

[Continued below]

[Continued.]

is a large cross with a halo about it just above the arms. The crew never caught one of these fish without making the sign of the Cross in the left palm." Dr. C. H. Eigenmann, in his monograph on "The Fresh-Water Fishes of British Guiana," writes: "The skeletons of a variety of Ariinae are prepared and sold as crucifix fishes. . . . The dorsal surface of the skull and dorsal plate are pointed out as resembling a hooded monk with outstretched arms. The ventral surface resembles the Cross. Fancy pictures the dorsal spine as a representation of a

spear, while the otoliths, which rattle when the skull is shaken, are dice with which the soldiers cast lots for the garments of Our Lord." Mr. Gudger adds: "The stem or trunk of the cross is made up of the main basal bone of the skull, the parasphenoid, and the arms of the cross are composed of the post-temporals. The outer ends, expanded to accommodate the articulation of the bones of the shoulder girdle, give somewhat the idea of outstretched hands. The halo is composed of certain little bones called the Weberian ossicles."



# THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

## BRAINS—AND THE MAN.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

A FEW days ago Sir Arthur Keith advanced some rather startling views in regard to the generally accepted opinion that our brains can be very easily overtaxed. There is nothing, he urged, to choose between the brain of the modern student and that of the men of the Stone Age 20,000 years

ago. Indeed, he is reported to have said that since the dawn of history all normal men and women have possessed brains so tough as to be capable of almost any exertion, and so richly equipped as to embrace in the ambit of their capacities the whole realm of knowledge. But we are supposed to be debarred from the attainment of the full harvest of the Tree of Knowledge by the antagonism of our more primitive

place here. Let it suffice to say that it forms the surface of the "mid-brain," or "cerebrum," immediately underlying the roof and sides of the skull: and is the collecting centre for the higher combination of the sensory impressions coming in from all the organs of sense. It becomes the seat of consciousness and memory, and in man assumes enormous proportions. Furthermore, its area is immensely increased by furrows and smaller convolutions, since these give an increase of surface.

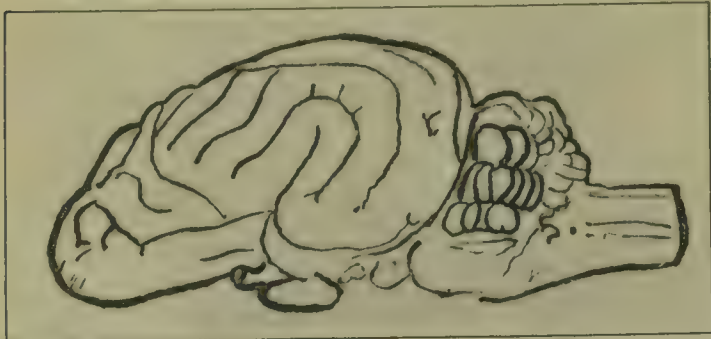
In the lower animals, as in the rabbit, for example, this cerebrum is relatively small, so that the hinder portion of the brain, known as the cerebellum, is completely exposed when the brain is removed from the skull. As in all the rodents, the "neopallium"—or superficial layer of the cerebrum—is perfectly smooth. In the dog this surface is markedly convoluted—hence its higher intelligence; but the cerebellum is still fully exposed. In man, however, the "neopallium" has so vastly increased as completely to overlap the cerebellum. A reference to the accompanying photographs will make this important point quite clear. In the lowlier animals, each of the avenues of the senses leads to a special part of the brain, but there is no provision for the adequate blending and storing of impressions, so as to awaken in consciousness the different properties of an object which appeals to several different senses. This is the function of the neopallium. Some of the extinct reptiles, twice the size of an elephant, had brains little bigger than a large hen's egg. This fact gives us some measure of the amount of brain-material sufficient to control the ordinary functions of life.

The brain cavity of the skull of the average European has a capacity of about 1500 c.c. Neanderthal man had an even bigger brain, the skull cavity having a capacity of about 1600 c.c. Here, then, we have a measure of man's educability. But even this is no more than a rough estimate. For it is abundantly clear that the efficiency of the human brain is to be measured, not so much by its absolute bulk as by the quality of its substance.

But more than this. We have to reckon not merely with the quality of the brain-matter. It displays a strange waywardness in regard to its educability, which Sir Arthur seems to have ignored. There is no evidence to show that, "since the dawn of history, all normal men and women have possessed brains so large and richly equipped as to embrace in the ambit of their capacities the whole realm of knowledge." The men and women who have made their mark have all been specialists. We know them as great astronomers, anatomists, physicists, painters, musicians, writers, poets, and so on. No man, and especially to-day, could in his lifetime attain to even a working acquaintance with the whole realm of nature. Nor, with the same brain, could he in several lifetimes acquire some kinds of knowledge. A great poet would never become a great mathematician. There are others who could never attain to eminence through the ordinary channels of instruction. Darwin affords a striking case in point. Men of mark are born, not made, and even they are born with limitations in regard to their capacity for acquiring knowledge.

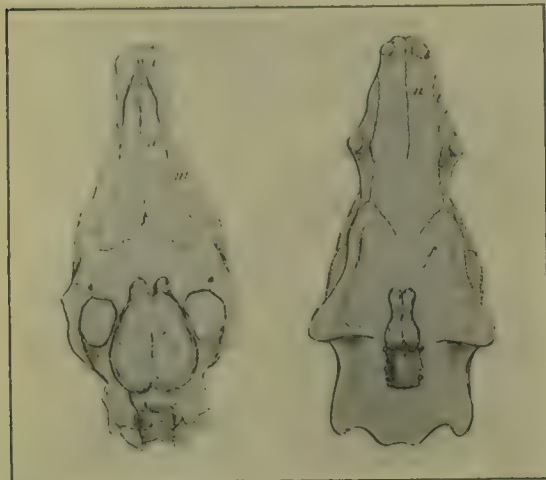
Most people work not because they like to do so, but because they have to. They

are those who excel in nothing, not even in the frivolities they prefer. In every walk of life—science, art, literature, sport—we find no more than a few in each generation who stand out from their fellows, because they are built of finer materials. Nor is this all. We find widely different types of mentality characteristic of different ages and peoples, showing that individual eminence is, shall we say? contagious. Ancient Crete, Greece, Egypt, and Assyria, for example, produced



SHOWING THE LARGE "MID-BRAIN" (CEREBRUM), ITS NEOPALLIUM MARKED BY NUMEROUS CONVOLUTIONS, AND BEHIND IT THE CEREBELLUM: THE BRAIN OF A DOG (SIDE VIEW).

ago. Indeed, he is reported to have said that since the dawn of history all normal men and women have possessed brains so tough as to be capable of almost any exertion, and so richly equipped as to embrace in the ambit of their capacities the whole realm of knowledge. But we are supposed to be debarred from the attainment of the full harvest of the Tree of Knowledge by the antagonism of our more primitive

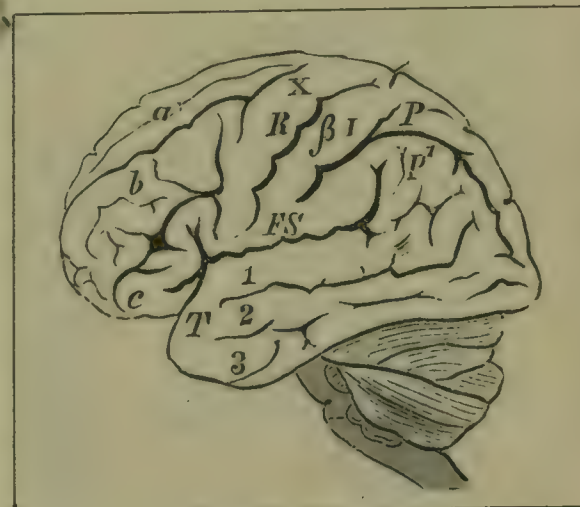


SHOWING THE RELATIVE SIZES OF THE BRAIN: SKULLS OF A HORSE (LEFT) AND A GIANT UNGULATE, DINOCERAS—EVIDENCE OF STEADY INCREASE IN THE SIZE OF MAMMALIAN BRAINS FROM EARLY GEOLOGICAL TIMES.

instincts, inherited from our equally endowed ancestors. To wit, our love of outdoor life, of sports, feasting, and revelry.

The "work-shy" will doubtless receive this assurance with a glow of satisfaction. It is a diagnosis of their condition for which they have long been hoping! Nevertheless, when one comes to ponder the matter, one begins to doubt whether our primitive ancestors ever had much time or opportunity for "sports" and revelry. They had their living to get. Save an occasional orgy, they must have been kept very much on the alert. Are we, indeed, justified in the belief that, but for this dominating love of pleasure inherent in our nature, the brain of modern man—that is to say of men living in civilised communities—is capable of embracing in the ambit of its capacity the whole realm of knowledge? Is this true even of the most studious and the most learned among us?

Before going further it would be profitable to make at least a cursory survey of other brains than ours, and to contrast these with the human brain. But this survey must be limited to the mammalian brain. This, as Professor Elliot Smith has shown us, differs from that of all other creatures lower in the scale of life, in that it has a "neopallium." A precise definition of this portion of the brain would be impossible without the aid of technicalities out



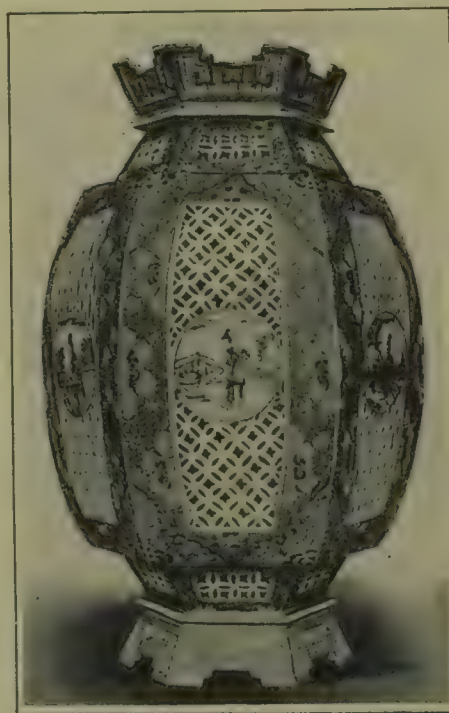
WITH THE NEOPALLIUM (THE SEAT OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND MEMORY, AND THE COLLECTING CENTRE FOR THE HIGHER SENSORY IMPRESSIONS) ENORMOUSLY INCREASED SO AS COMPLETELY TO COVER THE CEREBELLUM: A HUMAN BRAIN.

certain distinctive types of mind, which gave rise to as many distinct types of culture.

The Chinese and the Japanese stand apart from all the rest of mankind in regard to certain forms of arts and crafts, as witness their pictorial art and their wondrous pottery—using this term in its widest sense. The Chinese dragon is an utterly impossible creature. But what other artists have ever conceived a monster so absolutely brimful of life and movement? The finest of

European porcelain fades into insignificance compared with that of China or Japan. I am referring, of course, to the work of a past generation. That exquisite skill and sense of beauty is dead. And it is significant to note that this fate is the consequence of the absorption of Western "civilisation." Japan, especially, has become Europeanised. She has been captivated by our methods of uglification, alike in the matter of art, architecture, and dress, to the utter ruin of her own individuality.

Like Sir Arthur Keith, I am chiefly concerned with man as an "animal." But one cannot study the evolution of his brain without taking some note of the products of that evolution. These are the outward and visible signs of those subtle anatomical changes which have followed the development of that wonderful "Neopallium." On the dissecting table we see only its gross anatomy. In the world around us we may note the fact that its qualities present an enormous range of expression. The saint and the criminal, the man of genius, and the loafer, are, anatomically, endowed alike, but the activities of their brains, the character of their lives, show how different was the nature of their endowment. All men are not born equal. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear!



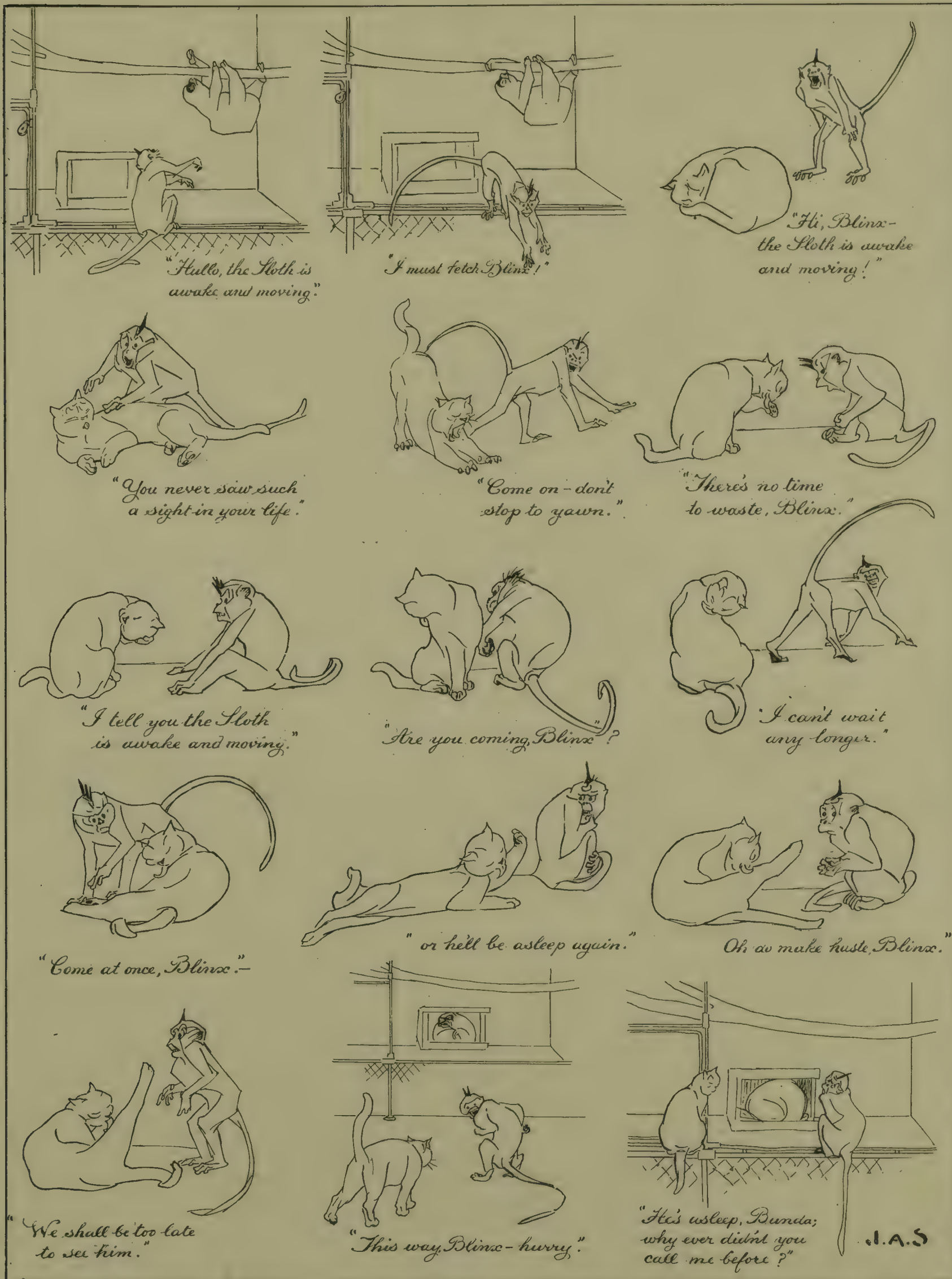
AN EXAMPLE OF THE EXISTENCE OF TYPES OF MIND PECULIAR TO DIFFERENT REGIONS: A CHINESE PORCELAIN VASE TYPICAL OF CHINA'S PRE-EMINENCE IN THE ART OF POTTERY.

"This splendid example of the old *famille rose* porcelain of the Yung Ching period (1723-1795), a six-sided lantern pierced with panels of open trellis-work, is intended to illustrate not merely the skill of a potter, but the existence of types of mind peculiar to different regions and different peoples, and often maintaining their individuality throughout long periods of time."



# BLINX AND BUNDA: A TOUR ROUND THE "ZOO."—No. XXXII.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD (COPYRIGHTED.)



THE SLOTH "SHAKES OFF DULL SLOTH" FOR A MINUTE OR TWO, BUT BLINX MISSES THE FUN THROUGH PERVERSE DELAY OVER HIS ABLUTIONS.

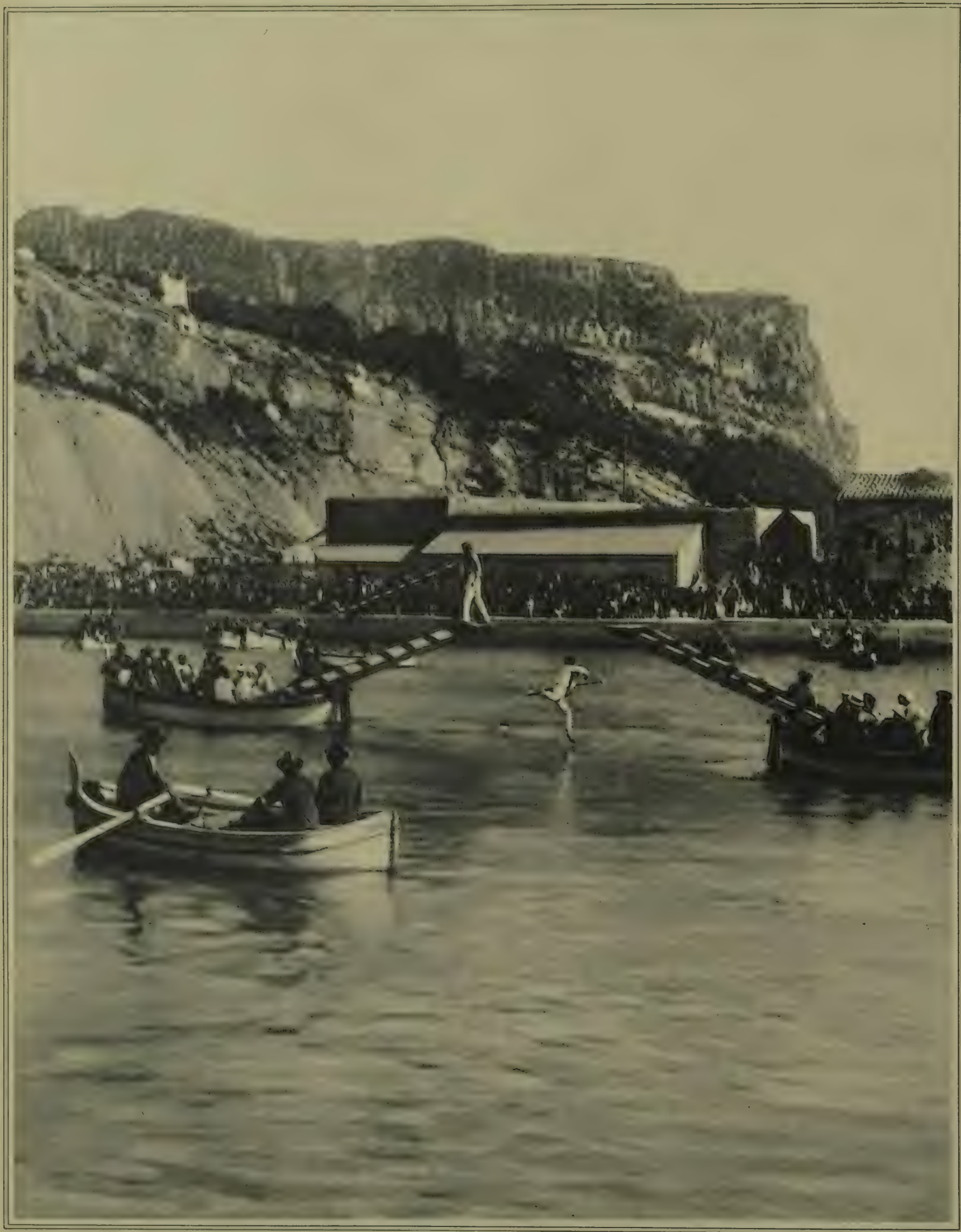
There are times when Bunda, with his nervous agility and mercurial temperament, finds the calm deliberation of Blinx, and his tendency to somnolence, exceedingly exasperating. Thus it was one day when Bunda suddenly discovered the Sloth in a state of activity, and was eager for Blinx to see this unusual

phenomenon. Blinx was asleep, but, even when he was awakened, he took such a time to wash himself that they "missed the boat." Not only that, but, with true feline perversity, he blamed Bunda for not having called him earlier. Some people are so unreasonable.



# "TILTING" FROM BOATS: A REGATTA EVENT FROM PROvence.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROUDEAU.



AN AQUATIC JOUST IN WHICH THE VANQUISHED "TILTER" GETS A DUCKING: THE MOST AMUSING MOMENT FOR SPECTATORS, DURING A PROVENÇAL FÊTE IN MEMORY OF MISTRAL AT CASSIS.

The pretty little port of Cassis, a simple fisherman of which was the hero of Mistral's magnificent poem, "Calendal," has just honoured the memory of its great poet. In the presence of Mme. Frederic Mistral, plaques on which were engraved some of the finest strophes of the poem were put up at the station and at the Board of Fishery. In the afternoon jousts were held in the port, which were watched with great interest by the crowds on the quays. Our photograph repre-

sents an episode of this Provençal pastime. Two boats meet, and one of the tilters, by a well-directed blow from a lance on his adversary's wooden shield, makes him lose his equilibrium. The unsuccessful tilter gets an involuntary bath—which does no harm, however, beneath the warm sun of the Mediterranean—to the great amusement of the crowd. Soon he will be dry again, and, resuming his place on the narrow platform, will try to get his revenge on his adversary by upsetting him.



# THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

THE KING and Queen are back in town for a short period. His Majesty will be going to Sandringham for pheasant and partridge shooting. During their short stay their Majesties arranged to see the Tattoo at Wembley and the Ypres film, also to have a welcome home banquet for the Prince. The Queen loves London, and is always busiest when here. Queen Maud of Norway is, with Prince Olaf, once more among us, and will be at Marlborough House for a short time. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden are staying at Kensington Palace with the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, so we have many royal personages to brighten up proceedings, and the autumn season has opened well. The King and the Queen are looking splendidly well, but the King will probably not spend the whole winter here; in view of his illness last winter, he will most likely be ordered another cruise in a sunnier clime.

Writing of the forthcoming wedding of Sir Patrick Blake to Margaret Lady Dalrymple, now an accomplished fact, I was in error in stating that his son, Lieutenant-Commander C. P. Blake, D.S.O., who commanded H.M.S. *Terma-gant* at Jutland, had no family. Lieutenant-Commander Blake married in 1916 Miss F. W. Apps, daughter of Engineer-Captain W. R. Apps, M.V.O., R.N., of Branksome, Chandlers Ford, Hants, and they have one daughter, Miss Veronica Austace Blake, who is in her sixth year. My humble apologies are offered to this young lady, who has such distinguished traditions to live up to and whose existence I so stupidly overlooked.

The Duke of Connaught, dapper and soldierly, inspected with great interest the pictures exhibited in the galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists

painted by officers past and present of the Regular Army. The Duke spent a long time at the exhibition, and asked many questions about the artists whose careers he knew. He stood for some time before the picture lent by King George of Minoru winning the Derby of 1904, painted by Major Douglas Giles for the late Lord Marcus Beresford, who presented it to King

Edward. It is the largest picture and the best-hung in the show. Major Giles also painted "Sceptre," lent by Mr. Tattersall, and a charming study in oils of a "Lame Hunter." I was sorry not to see on the walls any of his delightful portraits of children on their ponies, which give such pleasure to the relatives of the little people. I gathered from remarks on all sides that the merit of this large collection of pictures was a surprise to most of those present. Colonel John Stewart, late of the Indian Army, showed versatile talent in that he exhibited delightful little paintings of sylvan spots in England and Scotland, also scenes in India, the Persian Gulf, and at Monaco, and, in addition, three portraits. I am not qualified to criticise, but I thought it a good wide scope for one man. Miss Baden-Powell was interested in the show, in which her brother had some good pictures hung; and Sir Neville Wilkinson—whose wife, Lady Beatrix, was

present at the opening—showed a painted ceiling for a doll's house. The Countess of Carnwarth was at the opening, looking very well in pansy-purple. Lady Adelaide Taylour was there, and Lady Victoria Villiers with her daughter. The Bishop of Willesden and, of course, lots of old and young soldiers were in the large assemblage at the opening, and Colonel Douglas Gordon was in attendance on the Duke of Connaught, who before leaving expressed his great pleasure at the excellence of the show.

The weddings of last week began with that of Paymaster-Captain Spickernell, Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Miss Amice Delves Broughton, daughter of the late Sir Delves Broughton. Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty were present, and lent the Mall House for the reception. The bride is *petite*, fair, and pretty of feature and expression. Her four little bridesmaids were in pale viola-purple velvet and silver, and wore wreaths of Michaelmas daisies and carried bouquets of marigolds. It was a very charming procession. The bride's step-brother, Sir Henry J. Delves Broughton, is in America, and could not be present. The family is an old one, and was in the county of Stafford in the time of Henry VI., and one head of the family was severely fined, for those days (£3200), for loyalty to King Charles I. One of the Delves was in attendance on James Lord Audley, K.G., in the French wars under the Black Prince, as one of four Esquires who were awarded an annuity of five hundred marks between them, and an addition to their arms. Very different awards from those of soldiers of our day!

There is a great vogue for opals now. One of our leading firms has sold more of these gems for ornament and to collectors during the past twelve months than in more than twelve years previously. They are wonderfully beautiful stones, and in their variety lies a great part of their charm. They are certainly

affected by human contact. One lady told me that when she was out of health her opal, which she constantly wore, became dull and as if a film were over it, clearing and brightening as she got better. The superstition of their being unlucky save for those born in October is dying out, and their beauty is becoming a great fascination to jewel-lovers—a category including almost all women and very many men.

Two brides of last week lost their mothers recently, and so the weddings were quiet. One was at the Guards' Chapel; the bridegroom, who is in the Grenadier Guards, is Mr. W. E. P. Miller; the bride was Miss Juliet St. Aubyn. She is very pretty, fair, and blue-eyed, with a delightful expression, and looked well in her white satin and old lace attire. Her father, Colonel Guy St. Aubyn, died in the spring of last year, and his widow more recently. Her brother, who looked about eighteen, gave her away. There was a wee girl, Miss Laura Grenfell, and a wee



THE AUSTRALIAN ARTIST WHOSE EXHIBITION AT THE BEAUX ARTS GALLERY IS ROUSING MUCH INTEREST: MRS. HILDA RIX NICHOLAS ON A SHEEP STATION "DOWN UNDER."

Mrs. Hilda Rix Nicholas is now holding an exhibition of her work at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton Place, Bruton Street, under the title of "Australian Life," and her pictures are proving a great attraction. Our snapshot shows her on a sheep station in Australia.



FORMERLY MISS GLADYS KEARLEY: MRS. RICHARD BURBIDGE, A BRIDE OF THIS WEEK.

The marriage of Miss Gladys Kearley, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kearley, and a niece of Viscount Devonport, to Mr. Richard Burbidge, only son of Sir Woodman Burbidge, Bt., C.B.E., Chairman and Managing-Director of Harrods, Ltd., London and Buenos Aires, was fixed to take place on October 14, at St. Margaret's, Westminster.—[Photograph by Lenare.]

boy, Master David Sutherland, in attendance, both in white velvet Kate Greenaway costumes. The bridegroom and his brother-officer best man were in uniform, and the guard of honour was of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the bridegroom's regiment. Miss Eileen Marjorie Boyd-Rochfort was the other bride who recently lost her mother. She was married to Admiral Ernest Gillie Barton, and looked graceful and charming in her silver-grey and silver attire, carrying lovely cattleya orchids. Admiral Sir Frederick Fisher acted as best man. Prebendary Gough officiated and his reading of I. Corinthians xiii. instead of an address was quite beautiful. The bride belongs to the family of Boyd-Rochfort, which owns Middleton Park, Co. Westmeath. The present owner joined up with his butler at the beginning of the war. The master was given a commission in the Guards, and won the first V.C. gained by a Guards officer in the war. The butler, I believe, did very well also. A. E. L.



LEAVING THE MOSQUE AT WOKING: THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

The Begum of Bhopal, the veiled Indian ruler, visited the Mosque at Woking last week, and attended a special service there. She received an address from Lord Headley, who represented the British Muslim Society, and, in reply, said she was proud to belong to the British Empire, which respected all forms of religious belief.—[Photograph by S. and G.]



# Fashions & Fancies



Embroidered with a tapestry design in artistic colourings is this attractive jumper of white artificial silk which hails from the salons of Gorrings, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

## Lessons Learned at Dress Parades.

When the hundredth mannequin has passed by in one afternoon, the frocks seem to merge one into the other in an alarming manner, and you leave the parade not quite certain whether bustles and crinolines are restored to favour or whether the silhouette is straighter than before! Now, however, the first rush of dress shows has passed, and the last week has offered a few moments of leisure in which to marshal one's impressions. Everyone knows, of course, that skirts are short and full, dresses long-sleeved or sleeveless, and hats as you please. But the infinite variations of the mode will take several weeks to be fully appreciated. The flaring skirt, for instance, is achieved, perhaps, by the clever way in which it is cut, or with the help of fluted draperies springing from the waist. Hems are often uneven, dipping at the front or sides with the weight of deep fur borders, or following the lines of a circular flounce slanting from one hip.

## Evening Frocks with Jumper Tops.

The jumper suit has become so fashionable that the newest evening frocks are expressing the same idea—elaborated, it is true, but none the less recognisable. One *pièce-de-résistance* of a famous Paris designer is a beautiful creation in white georgette, with the sleeveless top quite separate, embroidered all over with gleaming fish-scales of diamanté. Another model in peach-coloured georgette has a petalled skirt and a jumper top completed with tiny pockets and an Eton collar of gold tissue. But if the front is simple, the back is more sophisticated, cut low in a deep V almost to the waist, filled in, at intervals, with pennons or jewelled straps springing from the tiny collar or from the shoulders.

## Long Sleeves for Afternoon and Evening.

There is really little difference nowadays between an afternoon and evening frock. Many creations for the theatre, and I have even seen them at dances, have long sleeves of silk or gold lace matching a flounced skirt, so that, whatever the hour, they are appropriate to the occasion. Another practical and exceedingly useful innovation

from the point of view of those whose wardrobe is somewhat restricted is the vogue for the bolero. This attractive accessory can be made with or without sleeves, and can be slipped on to hide a multitude of different frocks. Some are of black velvet, beautifully cut and tailored; while others are of a more frivolous nature, fashioned of brocade or crêpe-de-Chine, embroidered with quaint birds and animals, or even with the wearer's favourite mascot. They are fastened simply by a bow of velvet or ribbon tied demurely at the neck with long streamers reaching to the hem of the frock.

## Tea-Gowns and Frocks.

Since the days when tea-gowns were elaborate affairs destined never to be seen outside the boudoir they have progressed far. Nowadays no well-dressed woman can afford to be without one, for the modern tea-gown

and shawl collar available for the modest sum of 59s. 6d.; and £5 19s. 6d. is the special price of another in tinted lace over crêpe-de-Chine, boasting long tight sleeves and a circular godet skirt.

## Sports Jumpers and Coats.

Autumn is the season when knitted coats and jumpers are invaluable friends on all occasions. New designs and colourings are introduced in the many versions of these useful accessories to be seen at Gorrings, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., where were photographed the two models pictured here. The jumper is of white artificial silk embroidered with a tapestry design in artistic colourings, while the coat is artificial silk knitted in shades of champagne and brown. The price of the jumper is 49s. 6d., and 5½ guineas that of the coat. Then there are attractive woollen jumpers knitted in gay colourings available for 19s. 6d., either with a "pull-over" V neck or in the cross-over coat style.

## A Parade of Winter Sports Fashions.

Everyone who is contemplating winter sports this season should make a point of attending the displays of ski-ing, tobogganing, and skating outfits for men, women, and children that Burberrys, in the Haymarket, S.W., are holding daily from Monday, Oct. 19, to Friday, Oct. 24, at 11.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. The suits have been designed in consultation with prominent experts, and represent the last word in equipment for sport on ice or snow. Burberrys' well-known principles of warmth-without-weight and weatherproofness-without-heat are exemplified perfectly in these outfits, which are made from materials especially woven with smooth surfaces to which snow cannot cling, and are in many bright colourings which show up well against snow-covered backgrounds.



A fashionable tea-gown photographed at Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W. It is expressed in rose georgette with a pleated tablier skirt and a long coatee of georgette and gold lace.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELWIN NEAME.

fulfils many useful purposes, and can be worn practically everywhere. Pictured on this page for instance, is a lovely model which hails from Marshall and Snelgrove's, Oxford Street, W. It is a two-piece affair, the slender frock of rose georgette being completed with a fascinating coatee of the same material bordered with gold lace. Many charming models straight from Paris are to be found in this department, as well as inexpensive affairs to suit every pocket. A graceful tea-gown of Lyons chiffon velvet, cut on surplice lines with the new sleeves and pleated sides, can be obtained for 6½ guineas, and a tea-frock for the older woman, in satin marocain bordered with deep silk fringe, box-pleated and panelled, costs 8½ guineas, available in all the fashionable colours and in black. Then there are pretty tea-frocks of crêpe-de-Chine with the long cross-over bodice



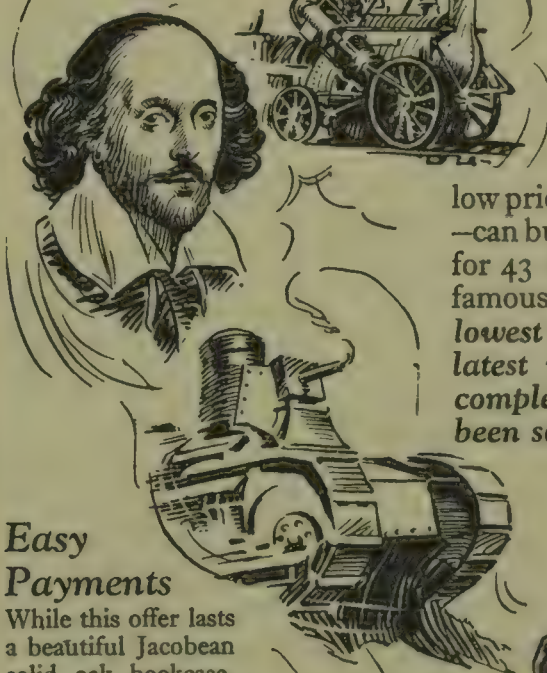
This useful coat for chilly mornings is expressed in champagne artificial silk patterned with brown. It is from Gorrings, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.



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**PRECIOUS METALS AND WAR.**—(Continued from Page 742.)

less serious. Unemployment, which does not exist in France and Italy, is considerable in Germany and very great in England. While in France and Italy industry has been developed and prospers and export is easy, English and German industry has lost a considerable part of its old custom abroad. The crisis seems to be even graver for Germany than for England. With the exception of chemical products, all other German industries seem to be losing ground in all the markets which they dominated before the war, for they are no longer capable of producing at a cheap rate. In fact, production has become much dearer in countries where a gold standard prevails than in the countries with a depreciated currency, which explains why, while the countries with a depreciated currency complain of the dearness of living, those who have returned to the gold standard find no alleviation for their ills from the good and stable currency which they use.

England, having given back its old value to the pound sterling, appears also to have entered upon a period of financial difficulties. The English must to-day pay in currency of the same value four times as much in taxes than they did in 1914 (eight hundred million pounds, instead of two hundred millions), and one begins to doubt whether the operation will be as easy as would be desirable. Germany has not for the moment any difficulties with her Budget, for she has abolished the former debts of the Empire, about two hundred milliards, but she has at the same time annihilated with these enormous riches a great part of her circulating capital. I read lately in an English financial journal that the oldest and most solid German business houses are happy to get money on loan at 15 per cent., if they can find it!

Has good currency, then, become a curse? Has the experience of centuries, which proclaimed it one of the blessings of a well-governed people, been all along a deception? Are the laws of the world overthrown, reversed?

That would only, alas! be another dangerous illusion. The countries, whether victorious or vanquished, which have re-established the gold standard are suffering because they have revealed to themselves the poverty produced by the destruction of war, which is still partly masked in the other countries by the gradual depreciation of their currency. What does that depreciation mean

in reality? It is a diminution of public and private debts. In proportion as the currency depreciates, private debtors and debtor States alike see their liabilities diminished, while the creditors are despoiled of a part of their fortunes. This confiscation is profitable for industry, agriculture, and commerce, for, with the diminution of debts and taxes, the cost of production is lowered—at least for a certain time. But it gradually annihilates a part of the capital of the country, that which is represented by the

seventh generation. At that time everyone benefited by the enormous sums which the state spent, after having borrowed them. Now that borrowing has become difficult, liquidation continues under the form of a partial and cunningly concealed repudiation of debts. Enormous wealth is being destroyed by allowing the currency to depreciate to the advantage of one part of the nation and the detriment of the other. As the liquidation of capital no longer benefits everyone, it becomes increasingly difficult, for the victims of this confiscation are beginning to rebel. We have seen it recently in Italy. Two months ago, in the middle of an optimistic fanfare of the semi-official Press, which was celebrating the re-establishment of Budgetary equilibrium, the prosperity of industry and the tranquillity of the masses, the lira was suddenly seen to fall. This depreciation gave rise to such a panic among the State creditors and all those who were living on fixed incomes that the Government was forced to take energetic action to stabilise the currency. The intention is a laudable one, but in order to put it seriously into execution it will be necessary to make use of measures which, in the end, will produce an industrial crisis analogous to those from which Germany and England are suffering. In proportion as the lira becomes stabilised and increases in value, the advantages which the progressive depreciation of the currency up till now assured to industry, commerce, and speculation, and to all debtors, will be annulled.

There is no means of escaping from this dilemma, any more than it is possible to escape from the suffering attending a cure if one is sick and does not wish to die. The modern world is very complicated, and in its complications it may find means to hide from itself, for a long time, disagreeable realities, which are always simple. And under all the difficulties and complications of Europe there lies hidden a reality as disagreeable as it is simple. There has been a tremendous four years' war;

it was followed by revolutions; there were errors committed in the peace treaties. These things destroyed a part of the capital of the Old World, and impoverished the whole Continent to a greater or less extent. If we have destroyed our capital, we must build it up again, unless we wish to resign ourselves to a condition of misery. But in order to build it up again time and labour are required; any course which proposes to dispense with these two elements of production is a dream and an illusion.



GERMANS AT LIMERICK DOCKS GUARDED BY FREE STATE SOLDIERS: SENTRIES NEAR THE "ARABIA," LADEN WITH CARGO FOR THE SHANNON POWER SCHEME.

As a protest against the pay offered by German contractors, Irish dockers at Limerick refused to handle the cargo of the German ship "Arabia," (stores and machinery for the Shannon electric power scheme, undertaken by the Berlin firm of Siemens Schuckert). German mechanics unloaded the cargo under military protection.—[Photo Topical.]

enormous mass of credit. A country with a depreciated currency is a country which is consuming a part of its capital, which is living on its own fat.

The countries which joined in the war and whose currencies are depreciated are, in fact, continuing in a more attenuated form the liquidation of capital which created the fictitious prosperity of the war. During the war the belligerent countries made debts which exceeded all imaginable bounds, engaging the future down to the

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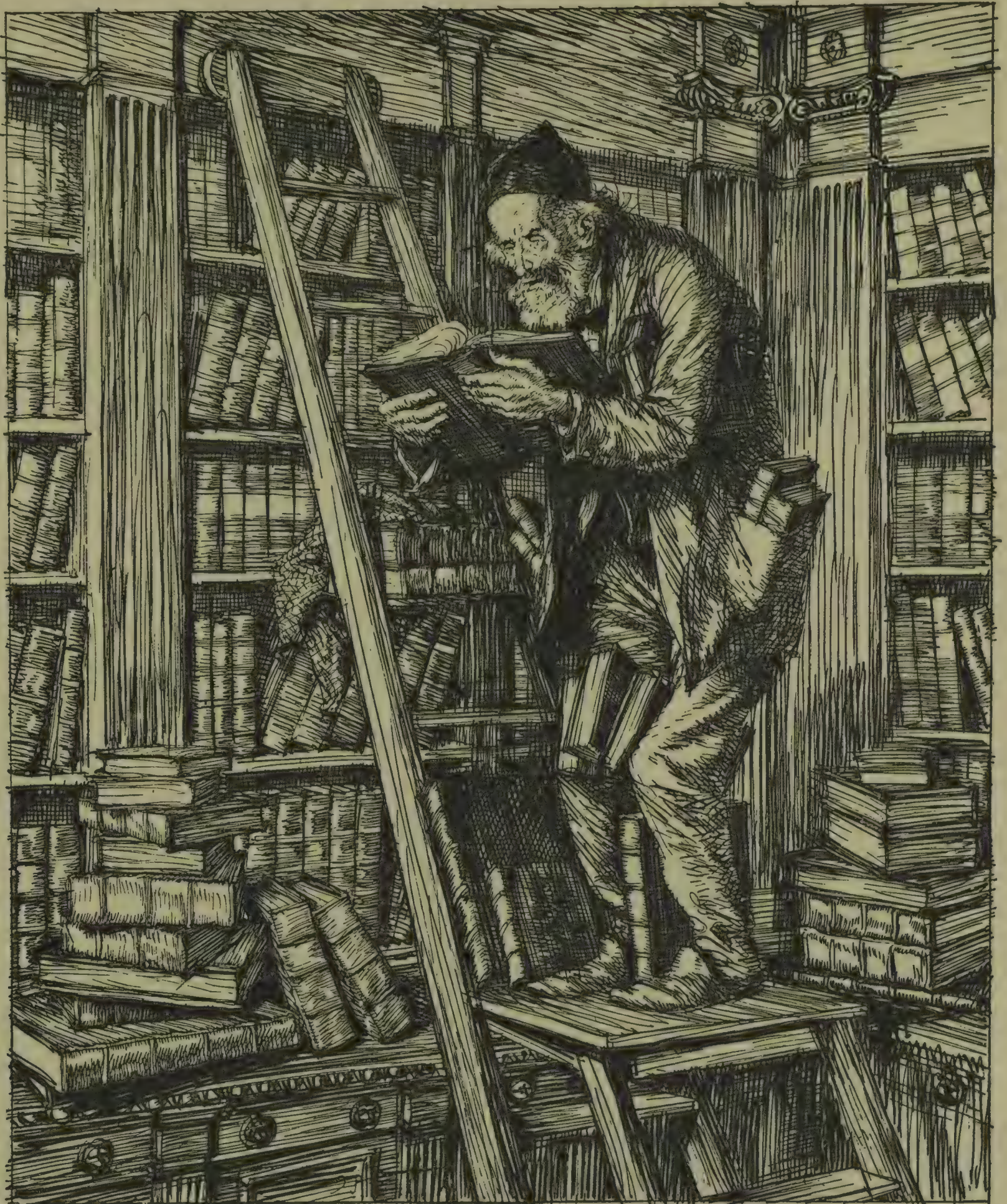
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DEWAR'S



## THE EUMORFOPOULOS COLLECTION.

(See Illustrations on Pages 752 and 753.)

IN the literature of collecting, a place of the highest honour must be reserved for "The George Eumorfopoulos Collection Catalogue of the Chinese, Korean, and Persian Pottery and Porcelain," by R. L. Hobson, Keeper of the Department of Ceramics and Ethnography in the British Museum; Vol. I.—From the Chou to the end of the T'ang Dynasty (Ernest Benn, Ltd.; £12 12s.). The edition is limited to 725 numbered copies (of which 660 are for sale) printed on Van Gelder mould-made paper. In addition, 30 numbered copies (of which 25 are for sale) have been printed on Batchelor's Kelmscott hand-made paper.

This monumental volume, with its 75 exquisite plates in colour and collotype, illustrating 495 different specimens, is a magnificent production, worthily representing one of the greatest collections that has ever been brought together. The letterpress consists of a preface by Mr. Eumorfopoulos himself, who describes briefly the origin and growth of the collection, and touches on recent developments of knowledge affecting the subject; a general introduction (presumably by the editor); a useful table of Chinese dynastic periods; a list of books alluded to; and, finally, the catalogue itself, occupying, with an index, 66 pages, and giving in numerical order a detailed description of every object

illustrated in the ensuing plates. The arrangement is very convenient for purposes of reference.

"There is little doubt," writes Mr. Hobson, "that the Eumorfopoulos collection contains the finest series of early Chinese pottery in existence. It abounds in



A FAMOUS TRIO: Mlle. FRIEDA HEMPEL, Mme. TETRAZZINI, AND MISS LUELLA PAIKIN.

Miss Paikin came into much prominence the other day when Mme. Tetrassini had to cancel concerts at Hanley and the Alexandra Palace, owing to a cold, and wired to her agent: "I am arranging for Luella Paikin to sing in my place, as I consider her the first coloratura soprano in England to-day." Miss Paikin, who is a Manchester girl, is twenty-five. She studied under Sir Thomas Beecham.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

objects of supreme artistic value, and it is at the same time thoroughly representative—an ideal ground for the study of Chinese ceramics."

## CATCHING FISH WITH THE HANDS.

(Continued from page 744.)

happened upon a village wherein all the piccaninnies from the age of eleven downwards, had decided upon a fishing expedition, the manner whereof was strange indeed, for their tackle consisted of spider's-web stretched across hoops of thin wood. Light indeed must have been the touch of those nimble little brown fingers to accomplish so delicate a task. As they trooped out of the village to the lagoon, the tropic sun making points of intense light upon their shining heads, their little chests stuck out, prideful with the seeming importance of their mission, I bethought me they were bent upon some child's frolic, and to my everlasting regret I did not follow them; for in a brief space they returned minus their strange nets, but each carrying a string of fish, shimmering festoons of silver in the bright sunlight. Quaint brown imps these, who surely must have dropped from out the leaves of a fairy-tale. Great their glee as they flourished their catch in front of the astonished gaze of the great Dim Dim (white man); a Dim Dim withal who dreamed strange fancies, for of such is "fashion belong Papua."

Varaldi's French tango band has made some most interesting gramophone records at the His Master's Voice studios, Hayes.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

## The Motor Show.

Having now had an opportunity of visiting the Motor Show, I have formed a few preliminary impressions which may be worth while putting on record. In the first place, I find I was perfectly correct



SHOWN AT OLYMPIA: THE NEW 9-20-H.P. HUMBER TOURING CAR

in the presumption that there would be nothing of outstanding originality in the way of car design. The day has gone when we might expect anything of the kind, until the time arrives for the discovery of some new prime mover which will supplant the internal-combustion motor as we know it now. At the same time, I think there is more detail improvement in cars generally than one was prepared to find. It is difficult to the point of impossibility to say exactly how and where all this improvement has taken place—it is more a matter of what I may take a chance and call "atmosphere" than of exact descriptive possibility. The best way I can put it is that there is an air of superiority over previous designs about the car that one sees to-day at Olympia. Of course, it is quite within the possibilities to set down not one, but half-

a-dozen points of improvement, but in cold print these seem so unimportant that it appears out of the question that even in the sum they could have effected the improvement of which I have spoken.

One might refer to the general betterment of the lubrication system in the majority of cars—one of the results, I think, of the valuable lessons learned in racing. Undoubtedly it has been improved, but the changes are so slight as to sound unconvincing unless accompanied by close technical details in justification of the claim. Obviously, it is not possible to enter into all these matters within the limits of the space available. Again, there is a general claim among manufacturers that they have succeeded in getting their motors to develop more power than they did a year ago. This claim, I know, is borne out by results obtained on road and track, yet it cannot be told how this end has been arrived at. Generally, then, all that is to be said is that

the motor-car of 1926 is an advance on that of 1925. For the reasons, the reader must discover for himself the real lessons of the Show.

## Some Notabilities at Olympia.

At the time of writing I cannot claim to have made an exhaustive round of the exhibits. Indeed, my inspection has been of a very cursory character, but I hope to improve on this a little later on. I have seen several cars, however, that I should separate out for special mention as among those which ought to be seen. There is the new "straight-eight" Sunbeam, which some enthusiasts have described to

me as the "star turn" of the Show. As to that, I should not care to hazard a definite opinion until I have seen some more, but undoubtedly it is a magnificent chassis, and shown, as it is, with a special touring body of most graceful appearance, it looks all over a thoroughbred. Of course, it is expensive—the touring car is listed, I think, at £1125—but, even so, it looks worth the money.

The new six-cylinder sleeve-valve Vauxhall is another car which manifests a great advance in practice. This is a car in which it is possible to put the finger on definite improvement. To begin with, it marks the revival of the single-sleeve-valve type of motor. Nothing has surprised me more in recent years than the neglect of the type, which so amply proved itself before the war. Possibly it is that the motor in question was so prominently associated with



A NOTABLE ITALIAN CAR AT THE MOTOR SHOW: THE ANSALDO TWO-SEATER.

a firm whose weak commercial policy led it into liquidation. These things require living down, but it was in no sense the adoption of the sleeve-valve motor which led to failure. However, it seems to be coming back into its own. Apart from the motor,

[Continued overleaf.]



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the new Vauxhall is a very interesting car, and is, so far as I have been able to observe, the first British car in which hydraulic braking has been definitely adopted.

The new 14-h.p. Hillman, to which I referred three weeks ago, is another quite notable car in its class, and one which will well repay inspection. There is nothing unconventional about it, but it strikes one as a leader in the class; while its performance is really striking.

One expects the Italian school to produce something remarkable once in a while, and this time there is no disappointment. The new little 7-h.p. Fiat is a joy to look at, and, if it performs as well as its design suggests it will, then it will not be long before it has overtaken the famous Fiat "501" in popularity. It is a really beautiful little chassis, and ought not to be missed by the connoisseur of car design. Another remarkable car hailing from Italy is the improved two-litre Itala. Last year I singled this car out as one of the best chassis in the Show. In the interval it has been simplified somewhat and improved in detail here and there, so that again it is one of the outstanding features of the exhibition.

#### More British Cars.

One of the most intriguing

cars I have come across is the new 18-h.p. six-cylinder Armstrong-Siddeley. As a matter of fact, this car is hardly new, since it embodies all the essential features of the older one of the same rating. By the way, the new one does not in any sense supplant the other, but has been designed on a shorter chassis to produce

something capable of competing with the imported low-priced six-cylinder car. This it seems to do most admirably. When I say that it can be purchased, complete with saloon body, for no more than £525, I think the claim that it is competitive is fully justified.

facturers, have bent their energies more to improvement of the existing car than to getting out new models. The consequence is that the 10-23-h.p., the 12-30-h.p., and the 18-55-h.p. cars of this notable mark are well worthy of being placed among the best in the Show.—W. W.



AN UNUSUAL ATTRACTION ABOARD SHIP: A MANNEQUIN PARADE IN THE "FRANCONIA" DURING LIVERPOOL'S CIVIC WEEK.—[Photograph by Topical.]

Nothing of quality either in chassis or body has been sacrificed to price—the car is an outstanding example of what can be done by British enterprise when wisely directed. Talbots, again, are a group which ought not to escape attention. They have not altered their range of models, but, in common with most manu-

through the story with movements as light as those of a bird; Mr. Lew Hearn, an American actor with a flute-like voice that is very engaging; and Mr. Sonnie Hale, full of mercurial energy—to say nothing of speciality dancers and one of the best "mixed" choruses now to be seen on a London stage.

#### "MERCENARY MARY," AT THE HIPPODROME.

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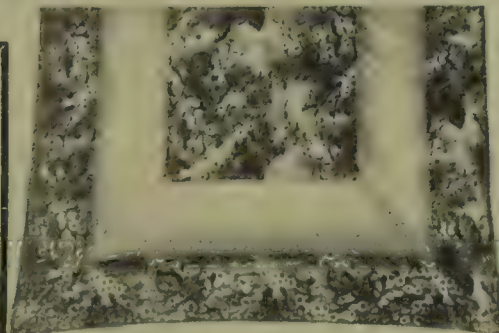
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## RADIO NOTES.

**B**IG Ben's chimes and the six "zips" from Greenwich Observatory are good enough for the majority of radio listeners who want to know the time, but there are other people to whom knowledge of the exact time to a fraction of a second is of the utmost importance, if their work is to be accurate. Amongst other professions whose followers must rely on correct time as the basis for calculations may be mentioned that of surveying. For the benefit of those engaged in that occupation, the Royal Geographical Society has issued a special pamphlet, "Wireless Time Signals for the Use of Surveyors" (R.G.S., Technical Series; No. 3. 1s. 6d.). It has been written by Mr. Arthur R. Hinks, Secretary of the R.G.S., especially for the use of the surveyor in the field, who is not a trained wireless operator, but who nevertheless must learn to receive the time signals now transmitted so lavishly.

The signals issued by the chief radio stations of the world are tabulated each on a separate page of the pamphlet, with space left for the surveyor to make notes of the coils and condenser settings of his receiving apparatus, as found appropriate to the wave-length of each station. The calls and preliminary matter issued by the various stations are set out in full for those who have slight acquaintance with Morse Code. The author explains that the surveyor will soon note that there is a certain absence of discipline in some stations, caused by operators introducing preliminary tuning signals and "additional flourishes to taste"; they do not start punctually, and do not follow the schedule strictly, thus adding to the difficulty of the inexperienced observer. The three principal kinds of Time Signals are: (A) *Semi-Automatic*, in which the greater part is sent by hand, but the few actual time signals by an observatory clock. (B) *Automatic*, sent from a contact-maker synchronised with an observatory clock; and (C) *Rhythmic or Vernier*, sent by a subsidiary pendulum rated to gain, generally about

one beat in fifty, on sidereal or mean time. The working of each of these systems is explained in the R.G.S. pamphlet, and covers the transmissions issued daily by Paris (FL), Bordeaux (LY), Lyon (YN), Nauen (P.O.Z), Washington (NSS), and Saigon (HZA).

With regard to the range of the stations, Mr. Hinks mentions that the Eiffel Tower signals, sent by the

Next Monday, "Russian Folk Lore" will be given; and on Oct. 23-24, "Chopiniana," and "Divertissement" respectively. On Tuesday, Nov. 10, listeners will have the novel experience of hearing a B.B.C. programme of music, songs, and speech issuing from aeroplanes belonging to Imperial Airways, Ltd. One of the great air liners will take up a Savoy Band over

London, and another machine will convey a group of well-known theatre artists. At least thirty minutes of the programme will be transmitted whilst the two air liners are flying over London. The band of the Royal Air Force is to provide a suitable musical background from the London studio, and there will be other studio features related to flying.

The most important of the speeches to be delivered at the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Monday, Nov. 9, will be available to radio listeners. The British Broadcasting Company is arranging to introduce a suitable musical background in the London studio, with the object of conveying the atmosphere of the Guildhall more conclusively than could be done by merely relaying the speeches.

At the Wireless Exhibition held this week at the Horticultural Hall, Westminster, much interest was displayed in a device for reproducing and recording the various sounds of the heart and lungs. As early as 1910 heart-sounds were reproduced from a microphone and transmitted audibly over a commercial telephone line, but such sounds were of little value to the physician. The "Stethophone," however, as demonstrated by the Western Electric Company, Ltd., is a precision apparatus which amplifies just those faint murmurs which are of such vital importance. By means of a group of

five electric filters, various effects are obtained. The first two eliminate interfering sounds, including sounds of the human voice, and the others are useful for observing low-pitched and high-pitched murmurs, and râles. There are many applications for this remarkable instrument. For example, by the addition of a recording galvanometer, photographic reproductions of heart and chest sounds can be made and retained as permanent records.



A NOVEL RESTING-PLACE FOR MIGRANTS: STARLINGS PERCHED ON AN AERIAL ABOVE THE STRAND.

Much interest was caused to passers-by in the Strand the other day when a flock of starlings settled upon the aerial wires high above Marconi House, London. The aerial, which was inactive whilst the birds were resting, was used formerly for transmitting broadcasts from 2LO, but now it is only maintained for use in emergency and for occasional radio reception.—[Photograph by Barratt.]

spark method of transmission, and on a low wave-length, do not travel so well as the others. The Lyon signal is clear, but not very powerful, yet it travels better than FL. The Bordeaux signal travels best of the European signals, and may be received with suitable apparatus in most parts of the world.

Broadcast listeners will have the opportunity of hearing some more of the programmes from the Pavlova Ballet, as performed at Covent Garden.

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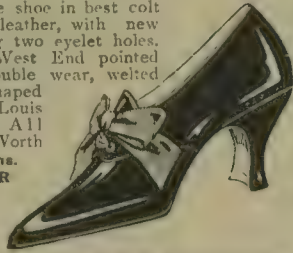
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## THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW.

COOMBE ST. MARY'S. By MRS. MAUD DIVER.  
(Blackwood; 7s. 6d. net.)

The question of the land and its ownership, always underlying British home politics, has recently come very much to the fore, and a novel that touches it both on the sentimental and the practical sides has therefore a topical interest in more senses than one. The scene of Mrs. Diver's new story is laid at a beautiful old mansion in the West Country, standing on the coast and "lulled by the soft thunder of the Atlantic fretting the rocks four hundred feet below." It is the post-war period in an England that is "changing hands," where tax-ridden land-owners are compelled to sell or let their ancestral acres to captains of commerce. The spirit of the old order is finely expressed by Lord Carlyon, nineteenth baron, owner of Coombe St. Mary's and is embodied in his daughter, Daphne, whose whole devotion is centred in the place that she inherits. Love at first leaves her cold, but at last the capitulation of her heart proves the best defence of her home against the invading vandal.

HONOUR. By GEORGE FIFE. (Constable; 6s. net.)

Family pride, rather than devotion to the spirit of place, is the main *motif* of this novel, which is a clever study of uncommon types of character in an aristocratic setting. Pride in an ancient house and its continuity leads a man to engineer a marriage between the woman he loves and the unworthy heir to the estate; and the woman is also influenced by pride in her own ancestral domain which she brings in as dower. The results are disastrous, but, even so, family pride maintains its force. Under its influence the lovers continue to sacrifice their own happiness, rather than refrain from contesting the validity of the heir's earlier adventure in matrimony (subsequently revealed), because, if admitted, it would have made an undesirable foreign woman mistress of the house that claims their devotion.

SUBURB. By ALLAN MONKHOUSE. (A. M. Philpot, Ltd.; 5s. net.)

Incidental allusions, and an acknowledgment to the *Manchester Guardian* for leave to reprint, indicate the locality of the "quiet suburban village," whose folk are so delectably satirised in this volume of short sketches and stories. But, although the suburb in question may lie on the outskirts of Cottonopolis, the humour does not depend on Lancashire dialect; the inhabitants talk the King's English, and much of the book might be equally well a picture of suburban London. The foibles and snobberies of suburban life are hit off in a vein of quiet irony that is extremely effective. There are amusing incidents connected with local cricket, tennis, and hockey clubs, literary coteries, new neighbours, holidays and so on, with a graver touch of pathos here and there. The village has certain "comic characters"—unconsciously comic, that is, such as Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast, whose "Silver Wedding" provides one of the best episodes. But perhaps the best of all is the story of Prendergast's literary aunt, called "Potential Volcanoes," which should be read by all amateur writers who expect professional critics to give their valuable services free to a stranger or a casual acquaintance.

AN UNTITLED STORY. By DONN BYRNE.  
(Sampson Low; 5s. net.)

The title of this well-written Irish tale is a contradiction both in terms and in fact, for it denies its own existence. Why the author did not choose a positive title is not clear, for many phrases in the book might have served the purpose, such as "the nun's husband," or "the man pays," or "a mystic wedding," or "the betrayed face." As some of these phrases indicate, the situation is the converse of that in "The Garden of Allah." It is handled much more concisely, but with equally poignant pathos, partly in the picture of the decayed old Irish gentleman loafing in Dublin bars, and seeking in drink a solace for bitter memories; partly in the retrospective description of scenes which

those memories recall. It is a story of broken vows and broken lives; of religion at variance with human love; it reveals dark superstitions of hell-fire that still haunt the minds of the pious, and shows how social ostracism is inflicted on those who flout the faith.

TIDES OF MEN. By RONALD OAKESHOTT.  
(Hutchinson; 7s. 6d. net.)

"There is," we know, "a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," but the title of this book does not seem to be associated with that idea. "Tides of Men" rather suggests a military metaphor—successive waves of advancing infantry; but that, again, is hardly applicable to the story. It introduces, up a tree in Torrington Square, an ex-soldier who, with just enough private means to keep him alive, wanders about the world in search of happiness. Next, in the slums of South London, he becomes involved in a widespread secret organisation which has an altruistic aim but violent methods. Its proceedings are difficult to reconcile with its purpose, and the whole scheme is highly incredible, but in its service the hero finds thrilling adventure and ultimately the object of his original quest, in the form (need we say?) of love.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. By L. G. MOBERLY.  
(Mills and Boon; 7s. 6d. net.)

Here we have a plot compounded of ingredients familiar in sentimental fiction of the type that might be called domestic melodrama. These ingredients include a secret exchange of babies—a living one for a dead one—consequent confusion of identities and relationships, a case of lost memory, another of insanity, an engagement broken off for fear of hereditary taint, ultimate revelations, and happy endings for several pairs of lovers. The mechanism of the plot is rather complicated, but the "wheels" revolve merrily enough, and the characters are more convincing than the machinery of circumstance in which their fortunes are manufactured.

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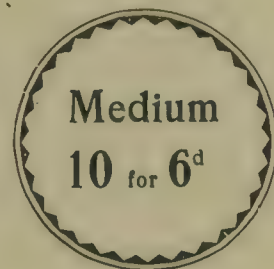


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IT was a momentous evening at the Capitol, for Henry Wall's famous play was presented for the first time on the screen, produced by Rowland V. Lee under the banner of William Fox. All the horrors and devastation caused by the Great War were brought home to us in the sensational and wonderfully fine scenes of trench life, incidents in dug-outs, at headquarters, and sudden calls to arms. The inward struggle of the man whose fiancée has betrayed him with a comrade and friend of many years' standing, his hesitation between affection and grim determination to kill—the straightforwardness of the friend, willing to own up and suffer the consequences—these are heart-stirring moments in the story and were finely acted by George O'Brien and Walter McGrail. It is a really dramatic picture, well-constructed, poignant, with realistic effects of warfare which have never been surpassed.

Mr. Castleton Knight and Mr. Backner presented a fragrant little novelty entitled "Memories" before the big picture. Accompanied by the pianist, who also sang them, a series of old favourites of the 'eighties were illustrated in scenes which took place in the youth of the aged couple who listened rapturously to the old refrains.

Under the illustrations of Maya ruins at Lubaantun, British Honduras, in our issue of Oct. 3, we

referred to Dr. Thomas Gann as "the discoverer," and we are asked to mention that this statement "is not in accordance with the facts, as Lady Richmond Brown and Mr. Mitchell-Hedges were jointly concerned with him, the concession was in their joint

One of the future events which everyone is talking about is the big New Year's Eve costume ball to be held at the Albert Hall in honour of the coming of 1926. It is in aid of the Middlesex Hospital and the British Empire Service League—two

splendid charities which everyone wants to help—and will be one of the most wonderful dances ever known. Prince Arthur of Connaught is the President, and Princess Arthur of Connaught is acting as Chairman of the Ball Committee. Tickets are already going strong, and the news that the organisers are arranging for a series of really wonderful prizes to be presented is an added attraction. The first two thousand tickets are priced at £2 2s. each, and those who want them are advised to waste no time, but to apply early to Mr. G. Sherwood Foster, 15, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.7; the Middlesex Hospital; the British Empire Service League, 130, Baker Street, W.1; or the offices of the *Sphere* and *Tatler*, Great New Street, E.C.4.

In connection with the article and illustrations in our issue of Oct. 10 relating to the discovery of a Babylonian tablet at Kish, it has

been pointed out that the copy of a cuneiform text on a tablet in the British Museum, containing a Babylonian legend of the Creation, was printed upside down. The error arose through our placing it the same way up as the writing of the title on the back of the drawing.



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names, and they in fact bore the expense." We should add that Dr. Gann himself, in his article on an adjoining page in the same number, gave due credit to his collaborators. We much regret that we inadvertently omitted to refer in our note to their share in the discovery.

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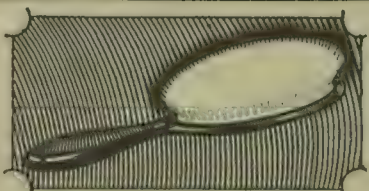
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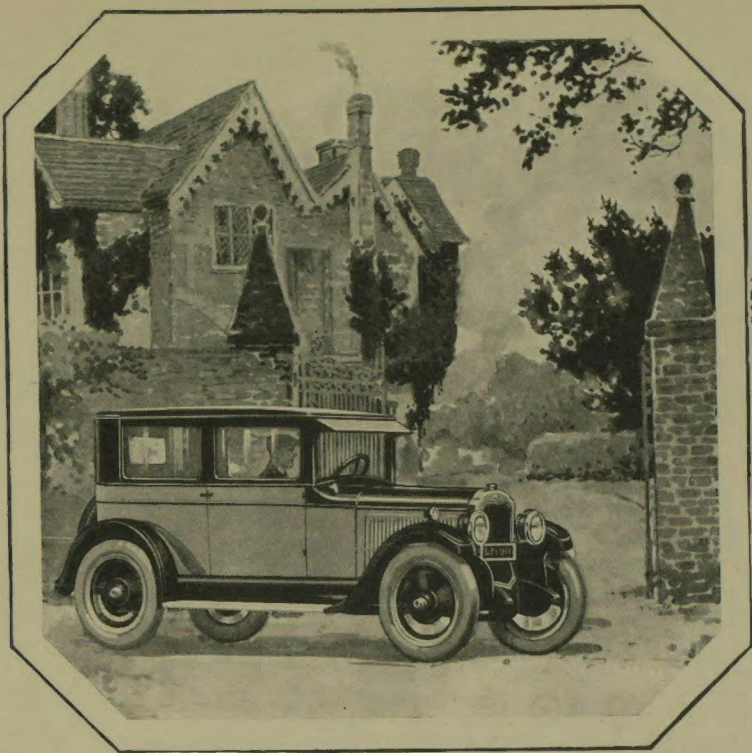
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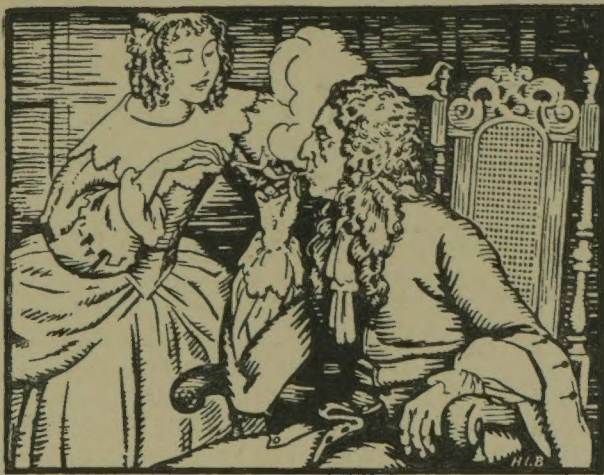


**A** COSTUME BALL WILL BE HELD AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL ON NEW YEAR'S EVE THE THIRTY-FIRST DECEMBER ♡ IN AID OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE OF WHICH HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES IS PATRON AND FIELD-MARSHAL EARL HAIG K.T. G.C.B. O.M. G.C.V.O. K.C.I.E. IS PRESIDENT AND THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL CHAIRMAN H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT ♡ THE PRICE OF ADMISSION WILL INCLUDE SUPPER ♡ THE FIRST TWO THOUSAND TICKETS ARE TWO-GUINEAS EACH MANY OF THESE ARE ALREADY SOLD ♡ BOXES MAY BE BOOKED BY ARRANGEMENT ♡ TICKETS TO VIEW FROM THE BALCONY ARE SIX SHILLINGS EACH ♡

The Royal Albert Hall Corporation require the following conditions: "The names of applicants for Tickets shall be submitted to the Committee, who shall have the power to refuse to supply any person with a ticket without stating any reason. The tickets are not transferable and will only admit the person whose name and signature they bear and to whom they are issued. There can be no admission without a ticket and under no circumstances can money be taken at the doors."

TICKETS AND ALL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED FROM MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE FROM THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE - 130 BAKER STREET - W.1 - AND FROM MR. G. SHERWOOD FOSTER - 15 QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE - S.W.7 ♡ ♡ ♡ TELEPHONE NUMBER WESTERN 5148 ♡ ♡ PRESIDENT H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CON- NAUGHT ♡ CHAIRMAN OF THE BALL COMMITTEE H.R.H. PRINCESS ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡ ♡





THE after-dinner hours of quietude, when the mind sinks placidly into the deep, unruffled pools of contemplation, demand no other company than a pipe of good tobacco. Charged with Three Nuns, it is a pipe of peace indeed. For in this fine tobacco there is no fault to disturb the harmony of the time. The little golden circles, each one a perfect blend of the highest grades of well-matured leaf, smoke evenly, coolly and with an enthralling fragrance, leaving no sodden "plug" at the bottom of the bowl—sweet to the last expiring puff.

In Packets: 1 oz. 1/2; 2 oz. 2/4

In Tins: 2 oz. 2/4; 4 oz. 4/8

King's Head is similar but a little fuller

## THREE NUNS

The Tobacco  
of Curious Cut

Stephen Mitchell and  
Son, 36 St. Andrew  
Square, Glasgow.

Branch of the Imperial  
Tobacco Company (of  
Great Britain and  
Ireland), Ltd.

850

Nature alone won't  
wave the hair,  
Hindes Wavers, too,  
must do their share.



This wave is easily  
effected with

## HINDES HAIR WAVERS

for Shingled  
and Bobbed Hair



PATTERN No. 4.

Stores, Drapers and Hairdressers everywhere. Price 1/6 the card of four.

HINDES LIMITED, 1 TABERNACLE STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.2

## CUTICURA



### Mother's Favorite For Baby's Skin

The pure, cleansing properties of the Soap make it ideal for baby's daily bath. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment it does much to prevent little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious and to keep baby's tender skin healthy and clear. Cuticura Talcum is soothing and cooling, ideal for baby after a bath.

Soap 1s. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Talcum 1s. 3d.  
For sample each address: F. Newbery & Sons,  
Ltd., 31, Banner St., London, E.C.1.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 1s. 3d.



### Nature's Bulwark against Rheumatism

VICHY-CÉLESTINS Natural Mineral Water is Nature's own antidote against rheumatic tendencies in the system. Drawn direct from the famous Célestins rock-spring, its tonic and mildly stimulating properties ward off the pains and penalties of Rheumatism.

Drink Vichy-Célestins regularly at meals.

Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs, Chemists, Stores, etc.

The French Natural Mineral Water

## VICHY-CÉLESTINS

CAUTION.—See that the label on the bottle bears the name of the Sole Wholesale Agents:

INGRAM & ROYLE LTD.

Bangor Wharf, 45 Belvedere Road  
London, S.E.1



## LLOYD'S IN TUBES.

### THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS

#### FOR EASY SHAVING.

Without the use of Soap, Water or Brush.  
Put a Tube in your Kit Bag.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK

We bought the business with the recipe, trade mark, and goodwill from the Executrix of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at our Factory.

From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c.

Wholesale only:  
R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.,  
Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

## HIMROD'S ASTHMA CURE

FAMED FOR OVER  
50 YEARS

1/6 a tin at all chemists.



## Jake TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

THE LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE for  
CONSTIPATION  
GASTRIC & INTESTINAL TROUBLES

3/4 Per Box of all High-Class Chemists  
Wholesale - 67 Southwark Bridge Rd London SE

## Buy a "Bonzo" Studdy Dog Jig-Saw Puzzle.

31 of the original and best designs in colours by the famous artist, Mr. G. F. Studdy. Made on the interlocking system in Satin Walnut, about 100 pieces in each puzzle. Size of picture when complete about 10 x 7. A guide picture free with each puzzle.

Causes endless amusement both to young and old. Take one home with you and send one to your friends; it will be appreciated.

Price 3/6 each or 3/9 post free.

None genuine without registered design on box. Made exclusively by

A. V. N. JONES & CO., 64, FORE STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Can be obtained from all Booksellers, Stationers, and Stores.

Also—"BONZO" PORTFOLIO, 6th Edition, Price 3/6. Now on Sale.

THOSE FIRST GREY HAIRS APPEAR JUST HERE TOUCH THEM UP WITH TATCHO-TONE

Medical Guaranty with each bottle. Chemists Prices 2/8 and 4/6, or direct Tatcho-Tone Co., 5, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

## Goddard's Plate Powder

Sold everywhere 6d 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.

J. Goddard & Sons, Station Street, Leicester.



# WIN £100 THIS "HAIR-HEALTH" WAY!!

Wonderful "Harlene-Hair-Drill" FREE GIFT and Cash Prize Offer to Every *Illustrated London News* Reader

**DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY OF SECURING HAIR-HEALTH and WEALTH FREE!**

**A** SENSATIONAL news item of personal interest to every reader of this paper is announced.

**FIRSTLY**—A magnificent Four-Fold Gift awaits every man and woman—a personal Gift from a world-famous House that will be sure of enthusiastic reception by all who take pride in their appearance, and—

**SECONDLY**—There is easy money to be made. The opportunity to win £100 in Cash or some other of the £302 Cash Prizes and Valuable Toilet Dressing Cases is offered in a simple plan anyone anywhere can share in and enjoy.

In announcing this great Double Offer of Four-Fold Gifts and handsome Cash and other Prizes the proprietors of the justly famous "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will make you a host of new friends.

There is to be no waiting. Your "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Four-Fold Gift is ready now. Your parcel awaits only your name and address for postage and contains this splendid range of preparations, invaluable to every man or woman who takes pride in the appearance of their hair.

well-groomed look being given to the hair. Women will delight in the new snap and vitality the hair takes on and keeps under all conditions, whether Bobbed, Shingled, or in length.

When you have proved these facts and have started your hair on its rejuvenating "better-health" course, you will always be able to obtain further supplies of "Harlene" at 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/9 per bottle; "Uzon" Brilliantine at 1/1½ and 2/9 per bottle; "Cremex" Shampoo Powders 1/6 per box of seven Shampoos (single packets 3d. each); and "Astol" for Grey Hair at 3/- and

**£302  
IN CASH**

**117 OTHER PRIZES**

**1st PRIZE £100**

**2nd „ - £50**

**3rd „ - £10**

**10 Prizes of £2 10 0 each**

**117 „ „ £1 0 0 each**

**117 Valuable Toilet Dressing Cases.**

**OPEN TO ALL!**



You should act **AT ONCE**. To participate in this Gift of Hair-Health and Prize Distribution cut out and forward the Coupon below immediately.



Post the coupon as directed and you will receive:—

(1) A Bottle of "Harlene," the ideal Hair-Grower, Tonic and Dressing.

(2) A supply of "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which thoroughly cleanses the Scalp of Scurf and other Deposits and prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."

(3) A Bottle of "Uzon," the peerless Brilliantine, that gives the hair a soft radiance. Especially valuable if Scalp is over-dry.

(4) A copy of the special Book of "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Instructions.

**A GIFT PARCEL AWAITS YOU  
A CASH PRIZE TOO!**

With your Gift Parcel will be sent the full simple details of the great Cash Prize

Plan, where you may win £100 or one of the other 129 Cash Prizes or one of the 117 handsomely fitted Toilet Dressing Cases also offered.

Should you dwell in the tiniest of villages a Cash Prize can be yours just the same as for the man or woman in the big towns. No cross-words, no brain-teasing problem, but a simple plan every man or woman will delight to share in.

This great Double "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Gift and Cash Prize Plan has for its object to make thousands more men and women realise how wonderfully "Harlene-Hair-Drill" eradicates hair troubles and gives back all the youthful freshness, abundance, vitality, and snap to hair that has become impoverished.

If you want your hair to look its best no matter its length or how it is cut or dressed—if you are troubled with Scurf, Splitting or Falling Hair, Hair that is weak in growth and "lifeless"—looking, Partial or Patchy Baldness, send for your Four-Fold Gift Parcel and see the amazing difference even a few days of "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will make.

It is certain you will enjoy using your "Harlene-Hair-Drill" Gift preparations. Men will find hair troubles disappearing and an altogether smarter,

5/- per bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world.

## "HAIR-DRILL" GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are dissatisfied with the results obtained from any "Hair-Drill" preparation, the full price paid will be refunded on application within one month of purchase.

Here then is the Coupon for your Four-Fold Gift, with which come to you the particulars telling you how to start at once to win a Big Cash Prize. *Somebody* must win the "nest egg" of £100—why not you?—and there are 246 other prizes which anyone in the United Kingdom and Ireland can participate in. Post the Coupon NOW.

## HAIR-HEALTH PRIZE COUPON

Detach and post to **EDWARDS' HARLENE LTD.**, 80, 22, 24, and 26, Lamb's Conduit St., London W.C.1.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me

- (1) A Free "Harlene" Four-Fold Hair-Growing Outfit as announced,
- (2) Particulars of your Cash Prize Plan.

I enclose 4d. in stamps for postage and packing to my address

*Illustrated London News 17/10/25*

**NOTE TO READER.**—Write your FULL name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this Coupon to it, and post as directed above. (Mark envelope "Sample Dept.")

N.B.—If your hair is GREY enclose extra 2d. stamp—6d. in all—and a FREE bottle of "ASTOL" Hair Colour Restorer will also be sent you.

## IMPORTANT TO THE GREY-HAIRED!

IF your hair is Grey, Faded, or quickly losing its Colour you should try at once the wonderful new liquid compound, "Astol," a remarkable discovery which gives back to grey hair new life and colour in a quick and natural manner. You can try "Astol" free of charge by enclosing an extra 2d. stamp for the postage and packing of the "Harlene-Hair-Drill" parcel—i.e., 6d. stamps in all—when, in addition to the splendid

Four-fold Gift described in this announcement, a trial bottle of "Astol" will also be included absolutely free of charge.

